

UNION SOCIETY

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

Vol. 24.—No. 11.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1834.

[Price 1s. 2d.]



IRISH CHURCH.

THE COMMISSION which has been issued by the King to inquire into the state of this church, and which has given rise to so much debating in both Houses of Parliament, has for its object to ascertain whether the revenues of the church in Ireland be, or be not, greater than is necessary in proportion to the number of Church Protestants who are in Ireland. If they be found to be greater than is necessary, the Ministers in the House of Commons have pledged themselves to take away the surplus and apply it to public uses. Lord GREY has given a similar pledge, or pretty nearly; but, according to the reported speeches of the Lord Chancellor and Lord LANSDOWNE, they do not mean to go this length, but mean that the surplus should be applied to *charitable* purposes, or purposes of *education*, CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. This would not be a *taking away*: so that the Ministry themselves do not seem to be in harmony upon the subject. However, this is a matter with which I shall not further meddle at present.

What I now propose to do is, to give my readers some very interesting information with regard to the number of Church Protestants in Ireland, as compared with the Catholics and Dissenters, and especially with the Catholics; and also, which is a much more interesting matter than any statement relative to the existing numbers, information with regard to the *increase or decrease* of church Protestants in Ire-

land. This is the great matter; for, if the church Protestants have been constantly decreasing in number for a century; if this be the case, will the most zealous friend of the established church pretend that an endeavour ought to be made to uphold that church in Ireland, at an enormous expense in money; and an expense still more enormous, of constant discontent, turmoil, affrays, and bloodshed? If church protestantism were upon the increase, however small that increase might be; if this were the case, there might be some ground for continuing to uphold this church, though at so enormous an expense. It is, indeed, monstrous to suppose that when there is now only *one* church Protestant to *sixteen* Catholics and Dissenters; when the account stands thus, at the end of three hundred years of expenses to convert the people to the church; it is monstrous to suppose that the work of conversion will ever be carried on with success; but, if the number of converts had been increasing in ever so small a degree during the last hundred years, there might be churchmen found to say, "*Let us try another three hundred years.*"

But if it be found indubitably true, that the number of church Protestants have gone on gradually decreasing during the last hundred years, is there any churchman, or any other human being, who will pretend that we ought still to uphold that church at such an expense of treasure and of blood? The COMMISSION which is going forth, if faithfully executed, will ascertain the positive numbers and the relative numbers; and it is also to report, whether there has been an increase or decrease of church Protestants. In the meanwhile I shall here endeavour to explain to my readers how the matter now stands; and I shall first take an account, which was made out by order of the Government, and printed in the year 1731; that is to say, *a hundred and three years ago*; according to which account it would appear

that there were then three churchmen to every eight Catholics. So that there were then three out of every eleven, while there is at this time, or is said to be, only one churchman out of every sixteen Catholics and Dissenters. The following is a copy of this account, which I take from a publication made at DUBLIN, in 1736. I beg the reader's attention to this account, which he will observe was a government official account. The object of this publication doubtless was, to make it appear that the number of Protestants was great; and it is most likely that the Dissenters, if there were any then, were included with the church-people. But at any rate it is an official government account; and if it be false, the falsehood is a government falsehood. At any rate we have a right to assume that the relative numbers as here stated were the real numbers; and then we have a foundation whereon to proceed in judging of the justice and the wisdom of upholding this Protestant church in Ireland.

An Abstract of the number of Protestant and Popish families in the several counties and provinces of Ireland, taken from the returns made by the Hearthmoney Collectors, to the Hearthmoney Office in Dublin, in the years 1732 and 1733: those being reckoned Protestant and Popish families where the heads of families are either Protestants or Papists. With Observations.—Dublin, 1736.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

Counties.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.
Antrim	14899	3461
Down	14060	5210
Ardmagh	6064	3279
Donegal	5543	4144
Tyrone	5527	6123
Derry	8751	2782
Fermanagh	2913	2127
Monaghan	2838	5096
Cavan	1969	6237
Total	62624	38459

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Counties.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.
Dublin { City	8823	4119
{ County	1928	6336
Kilkenny	970	9785
Kildare	656	7614
King's County	1237	6677
Longford	819	3742
Louth	897	5136
Meath	1691	14416
Queen's County	1355	7313
Carlow	1000	4079
Westmeath	1139	7120
Wexford	2193	10837
Wicklow	2533	5260
Total	25241	92434

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Counties.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.
Waterford	827	10165
Cork { City	2569	5398
{ County	4520	36938
Limerick	2056	14820
Kerry	1073	13273
Tipperary	1627	16456
Clare	665	9348
Total	13337	106407

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Counties.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.
Galway	911	15912
Mayo	697	11466
Roscommon	790	7312
Sligo	1166	5067
Leitrim	735	4344
Total	4299	44101

Provinces.	Protestant Families.	Popish Families.	Total of both.
Ulster	62624	38459	101083
Leinster	25241	92434	117675
Munster	13337	106407	119744
Connaught	4299	44101	48400
Total ..	105501	281401	386902

As three to eight.

To this account were added observations on the part of the Government;

and it will be seen that these observations were made with the view of causing it to be believed that the Protestants were *increasing*, in proportion to the Catholics. These observations are as follows, and very well worthy of the greatest attention.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING
ABSTRACT.

This abstract contains the number of families reported by the hearthmoney collectors, to be found in their respective districts throughout the kingdom in the year 1732. And though it appears from their returns, that there were 386,902 families, yet we must take notice, that all the inhabitants of the kingdom are not taken into the account; for neither soldiers or their families, nor those who live in colleges, hospitals, and poor-houses, nor above 2,000 certificate houses, (as those are called which by reason of their poverty are excused from paying hearthmoney) are included in that number; the former articles not having been within the course of inquiry of said collectors, and the last omitted by some of them in their returns.

From the number of families we may find the number of inhabitants of the kingdom, by allowing such a number of souls to each family as they reasonably may be supposed to contain one with another at a medium.

In order to find out such medium, several gentlemen have had the curiosity to take an exact account of the number of men, women, and children, in every house, in several large districts in the country, and in great towns, and found upon trial, in some parts of the open country, but four and a third, and four and a half in a house; in other parts, where manufactures were carried on, four and three quarters, and five in a family, but in large towns and cities, five, six, seven, or eight, and particularly in Dublin, near ten souls to a house one with another.

This inequality of numbers in country and city houses, seems to arise from hence, that the lower sort of people, who are generally very poor and make

the bulk of the nation, have few or no servants in their houses, but on the contrary send out their children to wealthier families, and furnish them with servants and apprentices, whereby their own families are diminished, and those of the rich are increased.

From what has been said, we may reasonably allow five to a family throughout the kingdom, considering that the largeness of families in cities and great towns will make up the deficiencies in the country.

If there be 386,902 families in the kingdom, and if we allow five to a family, then those families will contain one million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and ten souls, and if we add to them the 12,000 soldiers and their families, and all such who live in colleges, hospitals, poor-houses, and the unreturned certificate houses above mentioned, none of which are included in the aforesaid number of families returned by the hearthmoney collectors, we may very well conclude that there are very near two millions of inhabitants in the kingdom.

It appears by the abstract that there are 105,501 Protestant families, and 281,401 Popish families in the kingdom, which are in proportion to one another as three to eight, that is, supposing the whole to be divided into eleven parts, the Protestants make three of them, and the Papists eight.

If we take into the account the 12,000 soldiers and their families, and all those who live in colleges, hospitals, and poor-houses, and many servants from Great Britain, who have settled among us, who are all Protestants, and not included in the number of Protestant families before mentioned, and reckon them equal to 7,060 families, as we may reasonably do, and add them to the said 105,501 families, then the number of Protestant families being 112,561, will be in proportion to the Popish families exactly as one to two and a half.

If the number of Protestant families be to those of Papists, as one to two and a half, or as one to two and two thirds, it may be asked what proportion do

Protestants bear to Papists with respect to their numbers in general?

To this 'tis answered, that what proportion soever there is between Protestants and Papists, with respect to the number of their families, the same proportion will hold good also with respect to the number of Protestants and Papists in or belonging to those families; for though the families of Protestants, who have most of the estates and wealth of the kingdom in their hands are generally much larger, and have more servants, than those of Papists; and though it be allowed that there are great numbers of Popish servants in Protestant families, and few or no Protestant servants in Popish families, yet if we allow an equal number of souls, five for instance to every family, as well Popish as Protestant, throughout the kingdom, then every Papist and Protestant will be taken into the account, whether they live in their own or other families. A family properly speaking is made up of a man, his wife and children, and whatever difference there is between families with respect to their largeness, the same arises from the number of servants more or less in those families; the families of the rich are increased by taking in servants from the poor; and the families of the poor are lessened by that means. Protestant families are furnished with servants both from Protestant and Popish families of the lower sort, and if they are enlarged by taking in Popish servants, of consequence Popish families, from whence such servants are taken, must be diminished in the same proportion.

Suppose three families, one Protestant and two Popish, each originally consisting of five persons, and that a servant is taken from each of the Popish families into the Protestant one, then there will be seven persons in the Protestant family, and four in each of the Popish families. In this case, as the proportion of families is two to one, so the proportion of individuals, or of Papists to Protestants, originally belonging to those families, is also two to one. From hence it follows, that though there be many Popish servants

in Protestant families, yet if we suppose all families to contain an equal number of souls, they will be all taken into account as much as if they had still remained in their own families, or had been separately reckoned in the families where they live.

This may serve as a rule in political arithmetic, that when we know the number of families in any country, we may find the number of inhabitants, by allowing five souls, or any other number, as a proper medium to each family; and by knowing of what persuasion or religion the heads of those families are, we may also find the number of persons of each persuasion nearly; for that number will be in proportion to the number of their respective families. Provided, however, and upon this supposition, that they are equal breeders, and that the members of each family continue to be of the religion of the head of the family, and that there be no accession of people to either side from other countries; for in such cases the proportions may vary a little. It cannot well be supposed but that the women of the same country are equal breeders, except that the poor have generally more children than the rich; but as to the other cases, it must be allowed, that many Protestants come yearly into Ireland from England, Scotland, and Wales, and settle with us; but no Papists come into Ireland but such as before went from thence; and many servants taken from Popish families, and others, become Protestants, and continue so. 'Tis true that many Protestants have of late years left the kingdom to settle in America, and 'tis no less certain that many Papists do yearly go abroad, either to enter into foreign service, or to make their fortunes, who never return again; this may make a diminution of the stock of people in the nation, or in some measure lessen their increase, but will make little or no variation in the proportion between Protestants and Papists, the decrease on both sides, on account thereof, being very near in proportion to their whole numbers.

This abstract confirms another sort of computation, made use of to show, that

there are not three Papists to one Protestant in Ireland, which computation was grounded on the following suppositions, which are generally allowed to be true.

1st. That the province of Ulster contains more than the fourth part of the inhabitants of the kingdom.

2dly. That there are so many Protestants in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, as there are Papists in Ulster; and therefore supposing all in Ulster to be Protestants, and all in the other three provinces to be Papists, the consequence must be, that there are not three Papists to one Protestant; now it appears by the abstract, that Ulster contains more than a fourth part of the families of the whole kingdom, and that the Protestants of the other three provinces are more in number than the Papists in Ulster, and consequently the Protestants must be more than a fourth part of the whole.

Sir William Petty, in his "Political Survey of Ireland," page 8, published in 1672, computed that there were then in Ireland three Protestants to eight Papists; it does not appear upon what grounds he made this computation; but this is certain, that whatever was the disproportion in number between Protestants and Papists in 1672, the present disproportion must be much less, considering the great numbers of Protestants, who soon after the revolution, and ever since, have come over from Great Britain into Ireland, and settled among us.

Most of the computations concerning the number of Protestants and Papists in Ireland have hitherto been made without any good or probable foundation; the general notion was, that the disproportion between Papists and Protestants was much greater than what appears by this abstract; but this very probably was owing to this, that such gentlemen who took particular notice of the great number of Papists in some parts of the kingdom, did not make proper allowances for other parts, where the Protestants are more numerous. But now that we have a distinct account of all the Protestant and Papish families in the kingdom, returned by the hearthmoney collectors, who could with ease make a true return of the

heads of families, whether they were Protestants or Papists, and we presume have done it with some tolerable exactness, pursuant to the directions they received from the commissioners of the revenue for that purpose; we may reasonably believe the same is near the truth. And though there may be mistakes in some of the returns, yet as such mistakes may be on both sides, there may be little or no difference in the whole. And if there should be a mistake of 1,000 or 2,000 families on either side, this will make but an inconsiderable variation in the proportion which they bear to one another, when taken altogether.

As the bills of mortality for the city of Dublin give some light to that part of the abstract which relates to the said city, I shall here observe, that it appears from the accounts of burials and christenings of Dublin for seven years, ending the 25th of March 1735, published by William Mulhallen, registrar, that at a medium yearly for the said seven years, 2,519 persons were buried in Dublin, and 1,578 christened; so that the christenings were near two-thirds of the burials. But no account being taken of the number of children born yearly at that time, we may supply that defect by taking notice, that it is found by many observations, that in very large cities the burials exceed the births, but in the country the births exceed the burials.

We will however suppose and allow the births and burials to be equal in Dublin, viz. 2,519 each: now we must take notice, that the burials mentioned in the bills of mortality for Dublin comprehend those of all persuasions who are buried in Dublin; viz. Conformists, Dissenters, and Papists; but the number of these christened or baptized comprehends the children of Conformists, only, who are reported by the clerks of the respective parishes to be christened therein, exclusive of the children of Dissenters and Papists. So that the children of Conformists alone, which amount to 1,578, are very near two-thirds of all the births, which are 2,519. And if we add to them the children of Dissenters, they will both together

make up considerably more than two-thirds of all the births, which agrees very well with the return of the hearth-money collectors, which makes the proportion of Protestant to Popish families in Dublin as nine to four.

It is true that many who die in Dublin are buried in some adjoining burying places in the country, and are therefore omitted in the bills of mortality, so that the number of deaths are more than the burials. And it is no less certain, that many children of Conformists are omitted in the number of those christened; but as these omissions on both sides may be nearly in proportion to their respective numbers, there may be little or no difference in the whole.

From hence we may easily account for that great inequality which constantly appears between burials and christenings in all the bills of mortality for London and Dublin; the christenings in London not being more than three-fourths of the burials, and in Dublin not quite two-thirds; when at the same time in Paris and other places the births are commonly more than the burials, or very near equal to them. But this is owing to the different manner of keeping their accounts of the bills of mortality; for in Paris they keep an account of all burials and births, but in London and Dublin only of burials and christenings; and in the article of christenings none are included but the children of those of the established church.

This abstract is published for the satisfaction of those who are curious in political arithmetic, which has been often of service to rectify mistakes, clear up difficult points, and furnish useful hints for the advantage of the public.

This, then, was the state of the case a hundred years ago. We have no Government official return of the relative numbers of the whole kingdom of a date later than that which I have just inserted; but I have before me an account relative to the county of KILKENNY, drawn up in consequence of an order of the House of Lords, and communicated by the Bishop of OSSORY, and bearing date in the year 1800,

thirty-four years ago. According to that account the total population was then, 100,191. The increase of population from 1731 to 1800 was from 42,108 to 100,191; and, in the same period, the decrease of Protestant families was *three hundred and twenty-four*, which, reckoning five to a family, makes *sixteen hundred and twenty*. Instead of increasing with the population even, there is a decrease of Protestants, while the population has been more than doubled. Upon what ground, then, is any one to expect that the Protestants will ever increase, and what grounds can there be for the upholding of this church?

These facts, which all come from undoubted authority, are quite enough to satisfy any reasonable man that this establishment ought not to be attempted to be upheld any longer. If any one defend it upon a *religious score*, the Protestant religion is receiving an injury and not a benefit from this establishment; because the daily decline of the members of the church in point of numbers must, unavoidably, be a great injury to the church; and must do injury to it in England, as well as in Ireland. Whether it was right in the first instance, to endeavour to impose the Protestant establishment upon Ireland, is another matter; but that it can never be upheld there, without prodigious injury to the whole kingdom, is certain. Before, however, I speak of the expense of upholding this establishment, let me insert another document, showing the decrease of the Protestants from the year 1731 to the year 1831, which shows, as far as thirty-seven parishes are concerned, that the decrease has been greater in proportion since the union than before. This account is made out from the census returns, as far as relates to population, and from the personal inquiry and examination of Mr. FINN, as far as relates to the relative numbers of Catholics and Protestants. He has challenged contradiction. No one contradicts; and my readers may rely on the accuracy of the account, as well as on that of the observations appended to it. This account, and these observations, are as follow:

Statement showing the relative increase of population in the progress of a century in thirty-eight parishes indiscriminately, chosen in the diocese of Ossory, compared with the stationary state and decline of Protestantism in the same period; together with a view of the manner in which parochial benefices are held by the clergy of the establishment as regards residence, &c.

PARISHES.	Population in 1731.		Population in 1831.	
	Total Inhabitants.	Total Protestants	Total Inhabitants.	Total Protestants.
(1) Kilcoan	83	None.	No Return.	None.
(2) Ballygurren.....	214	None.	693	None.
(3) Kilbride	75	None.	937	None.
(4) Killmackamogue	250	23	1027	1
(5) Kilcollum	300	49	2139	None.
(6) Rathpatrick.....	490	67	1627	None.
(7) Killculliheen	422	92	1352	24
(8) Rathkyran	445	34	1511	None.
(9) Aglishmartin	148	None.	1485	None.
(10) Portnescully.....	630	23	No Return.	None.
(11) Polcroan	697	38	1246	6
(12) Tubrid	71	6	1103	None.
(13) Ballytarsua	201	32	No Return.	None.
(14) Clonmore.....	227	27	1147	15
(15) Fartagh	550	45	3225	65
(16) Eirke	795	94	2390	40
(17) Glashare	164	48	902	None.
(18) Innistioge.....	974	183	3303	244
(19) Clonemary	285	8	736	53
(20) Roer.....	1406	120	3589	64
(21) Thomastown	497	44	3182	66
(22) Kilfane.....	314	55	898	31
(23) Collumkil	300	49	860	7
(24) Tollahearin	394	22	895	22
(25) Jerpoint	44	17	1357	45
(26) Burnchurch.....	421	69	1450	50
(27) Dunsford	394	34	1153	25
(28) Callan	1371	210	6111	170
(29) Killaloe.....	509	25	1690	17
(30) Ballycallan	445	13	1807	16
(31) Tollerohan	677	64	3962	17
(32) Fiddown	1013	236	3946	374
(33) Owing.....	363	18	2342	45
(34) Tibraghy	292	40	No Return.	5
(35) Muckully.....	126	9	885	5
(36) Whitechurch	215	38	2342	36
(37) Dunkit	615	103	2933	11
Total....	16,487	1935	64,225	1458

OBSERVATIONS.

(1) Incumbent resides in another diocese, and has also the vicarial tithes of the parish of Killbride.

(2) This is one of six parishes held by one incumbent, not resident.

(3) See Killcoan, not resident.

(4) Same as Ballygurram, not resident.

(5) This is one of three parishes forming the union of Dunkit tithes, 480*l.*, of which 160*l.* is paid to the vicar, not resident.

(6) Is one of six parishes held by one incumbent, not resident.

(7) This is one of two parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident in either parishes, and has another benefice in the diocese of Ferns, where he resides, of two parishes. A curate, who is non-resident, does the duty of the 24 souls for 50*l.* per annum.

(8) This parish is appropriate to the vicars choral of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

(9) Incumbent resides in the diocese of Tuam, on his benefice of Dunmore, which produces 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

(10) This is one of three parishes which form the union of Polcroan.

(11) Incumbent resides in his glebe-house here; he has two other parishes in the county.

(12) This is one of five parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(13) This is one of two parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(14) Incumbent who has the foregoing parish resides in his glebe-house, on a glebe of eleven acres, built for him by assessment on the parish.

(15) Incumbent resides, tithes 409*l.*

(16) Incumbent resides in a glebe-house, on a glebe of 15 acres, built for him by parochial assessment of 800*l.* The tithes amount to 700*l.* per annum.

(17) This is one of three parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(18) Incumbent resides; has Clonamary parish; tithes of both 365*l.* per annum.

(19) As above.

(20) Incumbent non-resident, tithes 516*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, and has three other parishes in this diocese.

(21) The incumbent resides in the glebe-house, on a glebe of 18 acres, erected for him by an assessment on the parish of 650*l.*; he has two other parishes in the diocese.

(22) This is one of three parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident in any one of them, having another benefice in the diocese of Kilmore, of great value, the glebe lands alone amounting to 265 Irish acres. The tithes of two of the parishes amount to 480*l.* per annum.

(23) This is one of three parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(24) Incumbent non-resident. Tithes 210*l.*

(25) This is one of fourteen denominations of parishes held by one incumbent, who is non-resident.

(26) Incumbent resides, has 13 other parishes in the diocese.

(27) This is one of the foregoing parishes held by one incumbent.

(28) Rector resides; tithes 550*l.* per annum; and has five other parishes in the diocese.

(29) These two parishes form part of a union of six parishes, that of Callan where the incumbent resides.

(30) This is one of six parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(31) This is similarly situated as the last-named parish.

(32) Incumbent resides. The church erected in 1817, at an expense of 1,500*l.* assessment. Tithes 687*l.*, besides that of four other parishes in the union.

(33) This is one of three parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(34) This is one of five parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(35) This is one of three parishes held by one incumbent, non-resident.

(36) Incumbent resides in a glebe-house, on a glebe of sixteen acres, built for him by assessment on the inhabitants.

(37) This is one of three parishes held by a vicar. Tithes 553*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* of which, 184*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* is paid to the vicar.

Here it appears that there are forty-three Catholics to one Protestant; or at least that there is only one Protestant out of every forty-three persons in these parishes. Only *one* Protestant, observe, out of every *forty-three* persons; and with this fact in your mind pray look at the observations which Mr. FINN has appended to this account, and then say, not whether it be just that these revenues should be thus applied, but whether it be possible for them to continue to be thus applied. Here you have a true picture of the state of Ireland with regard to this church. Here you have before you the real cause of all the turmoil and all the bloodshed in Ireland: the real cause of the sufferings of the people of that country; and so far from the upholding of that church being conducive to the upholding of the church in England, it must, if attempted to be upheld now, be the cause of pulling down the church in England.

It was upon this ground that I petitioned the Parliament in 1829 to repeal and put an end to this Irish church altogether. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL, in supporting the Catholic Emancipation Bill, declared one of their objects to be, to make the Protestant church in Ireland *more secure*.

I gave it as my opinion that it would not only make it less secure, but must lead to its extinguishment in a very short time. Events have proved that I was right; and if that petition had been listened to we never should have heard of the troubles that now exist. If the church of Ireland had been extinguished at once, as it justly might have been, the church of England would not have been affected by it, the least in the world. Now the case is different. The indiscreet friends of the church obstinately persevere in considering the two churches indissoluble; in considering them *as one and the same*; and they seem resolved that the church of England shall be dragged down along with the church of Ireland, which it is utterly impossible any longer to uphold.

Now let us look at the *expense* of upholding this church. It is very well known; it has been proved in five hundred instances, that the army, the *police*, the *peace-preservation* force, and indeed all the extraordinary force unknown to the constitution, have been demanded solely, and kept up solely, in consequence of the upholding of this church. Allowing eight thousand men to be necessary to be kept up in Ireland at all times, even if the country were in a proper and desirable state, there are now twenty-four thousand men, consequently the sixteen thousand are kept up solely in order to uphold this church. The police stationed about all over the country, and the peace-preservation force, besides the scouting force kept up at DUBLIN, to be sent off in cases of emergency; none of these would have any existence were it not for the sole purpose of causing the tithes and the dues of the church to be collected; in short for the sole purpose of upholding this Protestant church as by law established. So that the cost, the annual cost, of upholding the church, amounts as follows:

The police force	292,820	8	2½
Peace-preservation force		56,751	19	0
Dublin scouting force		10,000	0	0
Effective army	846,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£1,204,572	7	2½

This is what we pay annually for upholding the church in Ireland. Far better to withdraw the church, and pay the incumbents and patrons out of the consolidated fund, because there would then be no turmoil and no bloodshed. The whole of the tithes payable to the clergy do not annually amount to this sum. In the county of KILKENNY the police alone now costs within a mere trifle as much as the amount of the tithes and the rent of the glebes! The amount of the tithes in that county is twenty-three thousand pounds, the amount of the glebes seven thousand pounds; these together make thirty thousand pounds; and last year the cost of the police alone in KILKENNY was 29,258*l.*; though observe, in 1829, before the passing of the Emancipation Bill, the cost of the police was 7,761*l.* Giving to KILKENNY its share of the standing army, the police and army maintained solely for the purpose of upholding this church cost a great deal more annually than the worth of the tithes and glebes of that church!

Why then is this church upheld? It is upheld lest the pulling of it down, or the letting of it fall, should pull down the church of England; and I think that it must be manifest to every man who will take the trouble to think a little upon the subject, that to attempt longer to uphold this church in Ireland, to persevere in coupling it with the church of England, is the surest possible way of pulling down the latter. The great ground of defence of the church of England is this, *that it is the poor man's church*; that it provides religious teaching free of expense to him who has no real property in the country; that it provides a place of worship and administration of all rites and ceremonies for him as well as for the rich man; that he has as much right to his seat in the church, and the performance of all its services, as the squire, the lord, or the king himself has; that the rich, having the lands and houses distributed amongst them, have been obliged to leave reserved to the poor man this *his share* of the country in which he was born, and which he is bound to defend

against all enemies; that to take this church from him, and to tell him to go and hire and pay a minister, would be a breach of the social compact with him; that this church is one of the undoubted rights of the poor man; and that therefore the Government is bound to uphold it. This is the great argument in defence of the church of England, and indeed the only argument upon which any church-establishment can be defended.

But, can this argument be urged in defence of the church of *Ireland*? Is it the poor man's church there? No: and it never was: it never was established; properly speaking, never established. The poor man flees from it as something which he abhors. It might be proper to attempt to establish it; but it is not proper to continue to uphold it by force such as I have been describing; and at such a dreadful expense, of every description.

It is of the greatest importance that the commission now issued by the King, should be executed with fidelity and with promptitude; for now we are about to have the first official account of the relative number of Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. When we have that, we shall see how the case really stands; and, if it be such as all men expect, it will be impossible to uphold this church any longer; and if the friends of the church of England be really its friends, they will apply themselves to facts and to arguments to show that there is no earthly resemblance between the two cases.

It will be the duty of the Irish priests and Irish gentlemen, and all intelligent persons in every parish in Ireland, to adopt every precaution in their power, to prevent these inquiring commissioners from receiving false information. It will be their duty to see, as far as they are able, that the commissioners receive true information; for if they do not receive it, they cannot communicate it to the Government. It must be the desire of the commissioners to make a true report; it is of the greatest possible importance that they should make such a report. The peace and happiness of

Ireland may depend upon that report; and it is, therefore, the bounden duty of Irishmen, whether Protestants or Catholics, in all the parishes, to afford to the commissioners every assistance in their power.

With this piece of advice, I conclude this article, hoping that it will have a tendency to convince every reasonable man, that there never can be peace in Ireland, until the Protestant hierarchy be removed; and that, so far from the upholding of the church of Ireland being necessary to the upholding of the church of England, any further attempts to uphold the former must inevitably tend to pull down the latter.

WM. COBBETT.

POOR-LAW BILL.

BEFORE I make any remarks upon this subject, let me tell my readers that I have inserted, in another part of this *Register*, Mr. LITTLE's two letters on the subject of poor-laws in Scotland, to the like of which it is manifest that some persons intend to bring the poor-laws in England. I desire the reader to go through those letters once more, and then he will more clearly understand what is meant here.

On the House going into a committee on this bill on Monday, and taking up the thirty-third clause for discussion, I made the following motion: "That this House will proceed no further with this bill, until it has appointed a select committee to inquire into the causes of the great increase in the poor-rates." After a debate of some length, the motion was negatived by 140 against 10, the minority being as follows:

Cobbett, W.
Egerton, W.
Evans, Colonel
Faithful, G.
Fielden, J.
Finn, W.
Godson, R.
Hodges, T.
Robinson, G.
Scholefield, J.

SHUT OUT.

Attwood, T.

After this I came away; and the committee ran through several clauses. On Tuesday morning the forty-fifth clause came on for discussion. There was a considerable debate upon several parts of this clause; but upon the question being put, "that the clause as amended stand part of the bill," I proposed to add a proviso in the following words: "Provided always, that no rule or regulation be made to separate husband from wife, or either from children; nor any rule or regulation to shave the heads of, or to put badges or odious dresses upon, poor persons requiring relief."

Before I could proceed far in urging the adoption of this motion, the time for adjourning arrived. When the subject was taken up again on Thursday, a debate of more than two hours ensued; the Ministers declaring that it was not meant to shave the heads, or otherwise to disgrace poor persons; but they would not consent to insert such declaration in the bill, which I thought absolutely necessary, seeing that the poor-law commissioners had spoken highly in praise of that manner of dealing with the poor. Upon a division there were 18 for the motion, and 126 against the motion; the names of the minority being as follow:

Attwood, T.
Baines, E.
Beauclerk, A. W.
Brotherton, J.
Cobbett, W.
Faithful, G.
Fancourt, C.
Fielden, John
Finn, W. F.
Hardy, J.
Hodges, T. L.
O'Connor, F.
O'Connell, M.
Phillips, M.
Scrope, P.
Tancred, H. W.
Williams, Colonel
Willoughby, Sir H.

The House will go into the com-

mittee again on Friday night; but this *Register* will be in the press before that will take place.

TO MR. WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P.

Annan, 10. Feb. 1834.

SIR,—Certain remarks on the subject of "POOR-LAWS," attributed to Mr. HUME, and recently published in the newspapers, induce me to trouble you with this letter.

You have already said, in answer to Mr. HUME, that there are poor-laws in Scotland. My purpose is, first, to state with the utmost brevity, what the nature of these laws is, and then to make a few remarks, with the intention of showing what appear to me to be the defects in them.

In Scotland, then, a settlement is acquired by three years' continuance residence in any parish; the individual claiming it being, during no part of that period, a proper object of parochial relief. The settlement of a legitimate child, who has not, by residence as just described, acquired one for himself, is in the parish of his father; the settlement of an illegitimate child, under similar circumstances, in the parish of his mother.

Only the "aged, lame, and impotent," or, to use the words of the old statute, "Sik as necessairlie mon be susteined by almes," are entitled to parochial relief. Thus an able-bodied labourer or artisan, though he may have six, eight, or even ten children dependent on him for support, and though his clear earnings may not amount to five shillings per week; nay, though he may be out of employment altogether, has no right to parochial relief by the law of Scotland.

The sums necessary for the relief of the "aged, lame, and impotent," in each parish where the law has been brought into operation, are payable, one half by the heritors, that is, the owners, and the other half by the occupiers of lands and houses. To raise these sums, assessments are imposed, from time to time, at meetings called for the purpose by the heritors and kirk-session, which latter body consists of the parish minis-

ter, and three, four, five or six elders, who are generally either heritors or occupiers within the parish. These bodies moreover, possess the power, not only of imposing the assessments, but of deciding upon the claims of each applicant for relief; in other words, the individuals, who have the money to pay, are made the judges, whether any ought to be paid or not; and, if it ought, to what amount. And by the law as now interpreted (for it was not so originally), neither our justices of the peace, nor our sheriffs are entitled to interfere with their decisions; against which, consequently, there is no redress, but through the medium of our supreme civil court—the Court of Session.

In Scotland, a man, who is not himself an heritor, cannot calculate, with certainty, upon remaining in the parish of his settlement. On the contrary, he may be banished from that parish at any term of Whitsuntide, by the simple operation of removing him from his dwelling, which can be done by law in the most summary manner, and refusing to let him another. The instances in which this has been done, are numerous; and the reason for it generally is, either that the victim is verging towards poverty, whence there is a desire to throw him upon some other parish, if possible; or, that he has, from some cause or other—perhaps a supposed offence against the game-laws—become obnoxious to the heritors, or their leader. In no one instance has redress been obtained for oppression of this sort: indeed, the law, as it stands, does not afford it.

Many parishes in Scotland belong all, or nearly all, to one heritor; and such heritor may not only banish any labourer, having his settlement in the parish, in the manner above-mentioned, but he may, with impunity, prevent that labourer from obtaining employment, by a prohibition addressed to his tenants, under pain of his displeasure, which is sure to produce the desired effect. A case of this kind having occurred, not long ago, the labourer, after two years of grievous suffering, brought an action of damages against

his alleged oppressor. The defence was, that the prohibition, which was not denied, amounted to nothing more than a fair and legitimate exercise of moral influence; and although it was admitted, that the labourer, and able-bodied man, with a wife and five young children, could not obtain redress, or relief, in any other way, this defence, in a Scotch court of law, was found sufficient.

Such is a brief but correct outline of the “poor-laws” of Scotland. And now for the remarks which I promised in the outset, in so far as they have not been anticipated.

On the point of settlement our rule is certainly both simpler and better than that observed in England. For although it may be questionable whether three years’ residence in a town is sufficiently long for giving a settlement, there can be no doubt, I think, that a man ought, of right to have his settlement in that parish in which he may last have lived and exercised his industry for such a length of time as to render it probable, in the average of instances, that more benefit has accrued from his labour there than anywhere else. This appears to me to be the sound principle, so that the length of time only is a matter for consideration and adjustment.

The rule, that no able-bodied man is entitled, under any circumstances, to parochial relief, is a barbarous one, and often productive of the most dreadful consequences. In the very parish in which I write, and within the last four weeks, many sudden and unexpected deaths have occurred amongst persons of this class. The unusual circumstance led to an investigation, the result of which was, that owing to the long course of rainy weather, and the consequent scarcity of out-door work, the utmost want and misery prevailed in many families not entitled by law to parochial relief, and who, therefore, had not applied for it. The evil having been discovered, prompt measures were adopted for remedying it; and it was remedied, by stretching the law a little, and applying the provisions of the Cholera Acts to the case. Had it hap-

pened in a parish differently circumstanced, however; in one of those numerous parishes, for instance, where there are no resident heritors, or where assessments for the relief of the poor have not yet been brought into operation, the distressed families might have been all starved to death, before the law could have interfered to save them.

I must here break off, for the present, because my paper is exhausted; but in a future letter I shall enter more fully into the defects of our Scotch system of poor-laws, and I shall prove, if I am not very much mistaken, before I have done, that nearly all those portions of them which the Malthusians have marked out as beauties, are, on the contrary, gross deformities, and have led, and are daily leading, to the most disastrous consequences.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient,
and very humble servant,
JAMES LITTLE.

Annan, 10. March, 1834.

SIR,—Before proceeding with my task of pointing out what appears to me to be the defects in the poor-laws of Scotland, I have to state that the paragraph of my letter to you of the 10. of Feb., in which I ventured to hint my preference of our law of settlement, to that observed in England, has not been printed with perfect accuracy, owing, probably, to the indistinctness of my manuscript. For this reason, I deem it proper here to repeat it, in the terms in which it ought to have stood, which are as follow:

On the point of settlement, our rule is certainly both simpler and better than that observed in England. For, although it may be questionable whether three years' residence is a term sufficiently long for giving a settlement, there can be no doubt, I think, that a man ought of right to have his settlement in that parish in which he may last have lived and exercised his industry for such a length of time as to render it probable, on the average of instances, that more

benefit has accrued from his labour there than anywhere else. This appears to me to be the sound principle—as that length of time only is matter for consideration and adjustment.

I may now add, on this part of the question, that three years' residence is, in my opinion, a term too short to square with my principle as just stated; that seven years' residence, on the other hand, though that by our law was once the term, appears to be too long for the ends of justice; and that, if I were called upon to decide, at this moment, I would prefer five years to either.

In prosecuting my task, I shall first advert to that portion of our poor-laws, by which, while the burden of maintaining the poor is laid one half upon the owners, and the other upon the occupiers of land and houses, the latter, with the exception of such small number of them as may be members of the Kirk Session, are excluded from all share both in the imposing of the assessments, and in deciding upon claims for relief. This is clearly and obviously a defect. All rate-payers ought, surely, to have a voice in the imposing of the rates; and, so long as our principle is acted on, they ought likewise to have a voice in the distribution of them. Were the law altered to this effect, the poor would be greatly benefited; first, because the occupiers, as coming in more immediate contact with them, and knowing their wants, would be much more ready to relieve them than the owners or heritors, who, in many instances, must be totally ignorant of their condition; and, secondly, because the occupiers would have an interest in making fair allowances, to put an end to public begging, which prevails to an enormous extent in Scotland, and from which they suffer severely, while the heritors are little affected by it, and, therefore, often incline to encourage it rather than otherwise.

The next defect in our poor-laws, which presents itself to my notice, consists in this, that the heritors and Kirk Session, or in other words, the payers of the rate, have the power of deciding upon applications, for relief, subject to no control, save that of the Court of

Session. This rule, as may naturally be anticipated, is often productive of the most dreadful consequences. To the application of a poor man for relief, the answer of the heritors and Kirk Session may be either, "Your settlement is not in our parish," or "we do not deem you a fit and proper object for parochial relief." If it be the former, the sheriff, on an application by the poor man, may, after a formal process of perhaps six months' duration, decide the question of settlement. His power, however, is strictly confined to this; for, although he may recommend interim relief, the law, as now interpreted, does not authorize him to compel it. If his decision be favourable to the applicant, the heritor and Kirk Sessions after his functions have been performed, may still return the second answer before stated, or to accomplish their purpose more dexterously (and this is the plan generally resorted to in such cases), they may give sixpence, threepence, twopence, or a penny per week by way of allowance! There is now no redress but through the Court of Session, as to which court it has become a proverb, that for a less stake than 100*l.*, no prudent person would pass its threshold. And how is an aged, lame, or impotent man, standing in such circumstances, and devoid of means or friends to reach this high and expensive court? The thing is impossible. He is, therefore, to all intents and purposes without redress. If not supported by private charity, he must necessarily pine from want of food, and die of what ignorant country surgeons will, perhaps, call a "decay of nature." Though his death may be sudden, and somewhat extraordinary, nothing will be said about it, since we have neither coroner nor coroner's inquest in Scotland; and since the poor have no press at their command, through which to make known to the world their wrongs and their sufferings!

The good people of England will naturally think, that I have here somewhat overcharged the picture; but I can assure them, and I will prove, moreover, by reference to particular instances in a future letter, that I have not gone

so much as one hair's breadth beyond the truth. The most galling thing in the whole matter is, that the law, as I have just stated it, is, "judge-made law" of a recent date, and totally at variance with our ancient statutes on the subject of the poor. For the chief of those statutes passed in the year 1579, and still held to be in observance, after establishing many salutary regulations, and in particular, 1. That such persons "as necessairlie mon be sustened be alms," shall be supported by the persons of substance within their respective parishes; and 2. That the "Provosts and baillies of ilk burgh and towne, and the justice constitute be the King's commission in every parochin to landwart," shall have jurisdiction over those "persons, being abell to further this charitable woorke"; who shall "obstinatlie refuse to contribute to the releife of the pure, or discourage others from sa charitabil ane deed"; concludes with this most solemn injunction, "that the shireffes, stewards, and bailies of regalities, and their baillies over all the realme, and their deputes, see this present act put to due execution in all poyntes, within their jurisdictions respective, as they will answer to God and our Sovereign Lord thereupon." What a contrast, in point of humanity, between these measures of our ancestors of the sixteenth century, and the doctrines of our Malthusian philosophers of the nineteenth!

You will again hear from me on this all-important subject when I can command a little more leisure. In the meantime,

I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAS. LITTLE.

PROJECT FOR DESTROYING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

I HAVE no time for making remarks on the following article, nor indeed are any observations necessary. It is the most seditious article that ever I read in all my life. A few years ago a man

would have been put more than half to death for the publishing of an article like this.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*, 12. June 1834.)

It has often been made a matter of reproach to the members of the constituent assembly, that they destroyed all the old institutions of their country, without having any idea of the manner in which the place of many of them might be properly supplied. The authors of parliamentary reform cannot be accused of rashness in this respect; for influenced perhaps by the mischievous consequences of the boldness of the French reformers, they have rather erred on the side of timidity. It has, for instance, been demonstrated, again and again, that two independent powers cannot exist in the same country; and that the theory of certain constitutional writers, who attended to words more than things, that the British legislature consisted of three branches equally independent of each other, King, Lords, and Commons, was without foundation, as the power of the purse, to which all other powers are subordinate, belonged to the House of Commons, and the House of Lords only kept its ground by nominating or controlling a majority of the other House. The return of the representatives having been given by the Reform Bill to the mass of owners of property, it became thenceforth impossible for the Lords to control the Commons, and the two Houses became in reality what theoretical writers had before falsely assumed them to be.

Whether a government be democratical, monarchical, or mixed, it ought to be guided by a regard for the interests and welfare of the community. The House of Commons, since the passing of the Reform Bill, is identified with the community, and members must have their eyes constantly fixed on their constituencies. But the House of Lords is, from its composition, not only not identified with the mass of owners of property, but may be said to have interests directly at variance with those of the community. Five-sixths, at least, of

the members of that House are paupers, that is, men either without property or with incomes so small as to be unable to maintain themselves in a manner suitable to what is expected from their rank. It is the interest of the majority of such a body (the rich minority have no such interest) that the establishments at home and abroad should be large and expensive, that the church should abound with the abuses of sinecures, pluralities, and non-residence, that the revenues of the church should be unequally distributed, in order that they may force the Ministry for the time being to silence their opposition by means of money, places, and pensions, for themselves and their relatives. At present every colony is filled with children, legitimate and illegitimate, relations, and toad-eaters, of the nobility, and incomes are given to those personages altogether out of proportion to the value of their services, in compliment to their connexions. While the House of Commons is therefore compelled to follow the prevailing inclination of the community for economy and retrenchment, the House of Lords will, from the circumstances stated, be constantly opposed to all measures beneficial to the people, especially measures for their pecuniary relief. To the Reform Bill they gave a *forced* consent; but they have doggedly opposed all measures for giving due effect to it. It is notorious that Ministers durst not have attempted to do in the case of municipal corporations what they have done by a royal commission, that they could not have hoped to obtain an act for inquiry into the state of the Irish church. Ministers have hitherto been enabled to proceed, solely by avoiding all measures to which the Lords are disinclined, and unfortunately they are disinclined to almost every good measure. They felt, no doubt, that the House of Lords was entitled to a trial; and that if vigorous measures still were found necessary, they would derive great assistance in them from affording to the people a proof that the existence of the House of Lords was incompatible with the welfare of the country.

The leopard cannot change its spots. The House of Lords cannot change its anti-popular character; and we have no doubt that means must be resorted to, ere long, for ridding the nation of such a nuisance.

But how is its place to be supplied? for we presume that a double legislature will be deemed indispensable. Indeed, after what has taken place in America, it is evident that it might be dangerous to commit to any one House, however appointed, the power of deciding, without appeal, on measures which might work incalculable woe to the community if not arrested or impeded in their progress. A deputation from the body of Peers would, however, never do, as the deputation would be imbued with the feelings of the majority; and it is the *order* itself which is bad. A decimation of the order, excluding all the paupers (after inquiry into the amount of incomes), with a power in Ministers to create fresh peers, the condition being property to a certain amount, might free the House from its tendency to support abuses injurious to the interests of the community, and give it a *Conservative* character in a good sense, that is, might identify it with the owners of property.

But perhaps the best method of all would be to give to the same bodies who return the House of Commons the power of returning from the peers a certain number, say one hundred, a proportion to be returned by the great towns, and another proportion by counties. In this way we shall have two assemblies, differing in their elements, yet not opposed in interest to each other; the Houses of Lords and Commons would always be in harmony with each other, being responsible to nearly the same constituencies. Another great advantage would be that the Lords would be under the necessity of qualifying themselves for the task of legislation, and of keeping on good terms with the rest of their countrymen. The great misfortune is, that at present they have no motive for cultivating the good will and regard of the nation, and of properly qualifying themselves for their duties.

The *Globe* of last night observes, that "the House of Lords, in its present shape, consists of men deeply interested in the peace and prosperity of the country, and in great part of men of judgment and abilities. It is composed too, of men who are sufficiently tempted to seek power by all honest means, and they must see that, under the constitution of this country, power and influence, the power of being useful, cannot be acquired or retained by those who shall set themselves factiously to oppose the settled conviction of the constituencies which are represented in the House of Commons. By this constantly operating force the House of Lords will be drawn to habitual concurrence with the Commons, without surrendering its independence and its usefulness. If the Lords should be factious, they will certainly be most foolish. They may be so; but it is not the duty of a Minister to commit a crime in anticipation of their folly."

We have already admitted that many of the members of the House of Peers are deeply interested in the peace and prosperity of the country; and many of them no doubt are men of judgment and abilities. But if the whole property possessed by the 420 Peers of the United Kingdom does not exceed three millions, while much or half of this amount is possessed by about twenty individuals of the body, and a decided majority are poor men, some of them, not a few, absolutely dependent, we do not see how it can be maintained that the House of Lords (for the majority must in all cases be taken for the body) is deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. It is, no doubt, difficult to say who is not interested in the prosperity of the country, in one sense of the word. All who prey on the community, even thieves and swindlers, are interested in its prosperity; for a falling off in the means of the country must be felt by all who live at its expense. When Sir James Graham drew attention to the members of the Privy Council dividing nearly three quarters of a million among them, he was aware that a rich community alone could afford so exten-

sive a prey. But this is not what is properly meant by an interest in the welfare of the country. The mass of the owners of property must always have an interest in good government; but individual owners of property may often have a greater interest in misgovernment than in good government; and in the case of the House of Peers, it would not be difficult to show that the majority are exactly in that predicament. With respect to the judgment and abilities of the House of Lords, we presume that nature makes no exception in favour of Peers, and that out of 420 hereditary legislators, there may be fewer, but there can hardly be more, able men than are to be found in any 420 men in the other educated classes. Any man who has had any experience of the world, will not be very sanguine as to the amount of judgment and abilities to be found in any class. Of one hundred men sent to a university, there will seldom be found more than ten, certainly never more than twenty men who can be called able. There are, in truth, few men, whether Lords or Commoners, who think for themselves. Whether men from trades' unions, constituent bodies, or hereditary assemblies, leading individuals will draw the mass after them. We allude to this circumstance not by way of disparaging the Peers, but to show that all general attributions of abilities to men in the mass really mean nothing.

Our contemporary merely states what we have stated above, when he says that, under the constitution of this country, the power of being useful cannot be acquired or retained by those who should set themselves factiously to oppose the settled conviction of the constituencies which are represented by the House of Commons. But we have seen that the House of Lords have set themselves factiously to oppose this settled conviction. There is no disguising the fact, that there is in the House of Lords a majority of sixty against Ministers and against the constituencies. There is not a difference merely on any one point, but a settled disposition hostile to the administration of Earl GREY, which

has been manifested from its commencement to the present time. We must either suppose the administration of Earl GREY an anti-national administration, or we must suppose this constant and uniform opposition factious, and dictated by the worst motives. All the palliatives which we have seen, such as that the House of Lords represents a large class of owners of property, are beside the question; because good government is not what conduces to the welfare or pleases a particular class, but what conduces to the welfare of the mass of the owners of property. The boroughmongering government which has been overturned, had the sanction of the great owners of property; but it was not on that account the less unjust. The Reform Act has very properly transferred all power to the constituencies, and the great proprietors will have their fair share of influence in these constituencies, and they ought to have nothing more.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by words. Sufficient deference has been shown by the administration of Earl Grey to the Peers; but it is notorious that they are to be gained by no concessions compatible with the public interests, and that Earl Grey can only hope to have their concurrence by ruining himself with the nation. We would not deprive the House of Lords of their fair opinion on the various matters that come before them; but the difference between them and the constituencies is radical and uniform. We believe that there is no extremity which they would not embrace, if it held out the slightest hope of a possibility of destroying the reformed constitution. The great danger is lest Earl Grey commit what in vulgar language is called, "falling out of the frying-pan into the fire," ruin himself with the country, in order not to come to extremities with the Peers. It is quite clear that the Peers are, as at present constituted, quite unmanageable, and that the House must be remodelled, if we are to have a Government moving in harmony with the *settled conviction of the constituencies*.

A BILL FOR THE AMENDMENT AND BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POOR IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

[Note.—The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in the committee.]

(Continued from p. 633.)

And whereas by the said recited acts made and passed in the twenty-second and fifty-ninth years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and the said acts to amend the same respectively, and also by a certain other act passed in the first and second years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for the better regulation of vestries, and for the appointment of auditors of accounts in certain parishes in England and Wales," divers provisions have been made for or concerning the union of parishes, and the election of parish or select vestries, vestrymen, visitors, guardians of the poor, and auditors of parish accounts; and it is expedient that such provisions respectively should not be brought into operation in any parishes in which they have not yet been adopted, without the consent of the said commissioners; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the *passing of this act* no union or incorporation of parishes shall be formed under the said first-mentioned act, and no visitors, guardians, auditors, select vestry, or other vestry, or any vestrymen, shall be chosen or appointed under any of the said acts, in any parish whatsoever not having adopted the provisions of such acts respectively at the *time of passing this act*, without the previous consent of the said commissioners, testified under their hands and seal.

And be it further enacted, That where any parishes shall be united by or with the concurrence of the said commissioners for the purpose of having a common workhouse, or their workhouse in common, a board of guardians of the poor for such union shall be constituted and chosen, and such workhouse or workhouses shall be governed, and the relief of the poor in such union shall be administered by such board of guardians; and the said guardians shall be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned by the rate-payers and such owners of property in the parishes forming such union as shall in manner hereinafter mentioned require to have their names entered as entitled to vote as owners in the rate-books of such parishes respectively; and the said commissioners shall determine the number and prescribe the duties of the guardians to be elected in each union, and also the number of parishes in such union which shall be joined for the purpose of electing one or more guardian or guardians, or the number of guardians which shall be elected for any one or more of such parishes; and such guardians, when so elected, shall continue in office until the *Easter meeting* next following their appointment, at which, and at every succeeding *Easter meeting*, such guardians for the time being shall

go out of office, and the guardians for the ensuing year shall be chosen; and in the event of any vacancy occurring in such board by the death, removal, or resignation, or refusal, or disqualification to act, of any elected guardian, between the periods of such first and the next and any subsequent annual election, or in case the full number of guardians shall not be duly elected at such subsequent election of guardians for the time being, the other or remaining members of the said board shall continue to act until the next election, or until the completion of the said board, as if no such vacancy had occurred, and as if the number of such board were complete; and every justice of the peace residing in any such parish, and acting for the division in which the same may be situated, shall be an *ex-officio* guardian of such united or common workhouses, and shall, until such board of guardians shall be duly elected and constituted as aforesaid, and also in case of any irregularity or delay in any subsequent election of guardians, receive and carry into effect the rules, orders, and regulations of the said commissioners, and after such board shall be elected and constituted as aforesaid, shall *ex-officio* be and act as a member of such board, in addition to and in like manner as such elected guardians: Provided always, that except where otherwise ordered by the said commissioners, no *ex-officio* or other guardian of any such board as aforesaid shall have power to act in virtue of such office, except as a member and at a meeting of such board; and no act of any such meeting shall be valid unless *three* members shall be present and concur therein: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent such owners and rate-payers from re-electing the same persons, or any or either of them, to be guardians for the year next ensuing.

And be it further enacted, That if the said commissioners shall, by any order under their hands and seal, direct that the workhouse or workhouses, and the relief of the poor of any single parish, should be governed and administered by a board of guardians, then such board shall be elected, and constituted, and authorized, and entitled to act for such single parish, in like manner as is hereinbefore provided in respect to a board of guardians for united parishes, and the resident officiating minister or ministers of such parish (if any), and every justice of the peace resident therein, and acting for the division in which the same is situated, shall be and may act as *ex-officio* members of such board.

And be it enacted, That in all cases of the election of guardians under this act, or wherever the consent of the owners of property or rate-payers in any parish or union shall be required for any of the purposes of this act, except when otherwise expressly provided for in this act, the votes of such owners and rate-payers shall be given in writing, and collected and returned in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct; and in every

such case the owner, as well as the rate-payer in respect of any property in such parish or union, shall be entitled to vote, and shall have the same number and proportion of votes respectively as is provided for occupiers in, and by an act made and passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Regulation of Parish Vestries," and in and by an act to amend such act made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of his said late Majesty King George the Third; and the majority of the votes of such owners and rate-payers which shall be actually collected and returned, shall in every such case be binding on such parish; and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of votes to which each such owner shall be entitled, the aggregate amount of the assessment for the time being of any property belonging to such owner in such parish, or on any person or persons in respect of the same, to the poor-rate, shall be deemed to be and be taken as the annual value of such property to such owner; and where any such owner shall be the bona fide occupier of any such property, he shall be entitled to vote as well in respect of his occupation as of his being such owner: Provided always, that no owner shall, as such, be entitled to vote, unless he shall, previous to the day on which he shall claim to vote, have given a statement in writing of his name and address, and the description and rental of the property in the parish as owner whereof he claims to vote, to the overseers of such parish; and the said overseers are hereby required to enter in the rate-books of such parish the names and addresses of the owners who shall send such statements, and the rental of the property in respect whereof they respectively claim to vote: Provided also, that every person who shall not vote, or who shall not comply with the directions to be made by the said commissioners for the giving and returning of votes, shall be omitted in the calculation of votes, and considered as having had no vote on the question whereon he might have voted.

And be it further enacted, That all elections of guardians, visiters, and other officers for the execution of any of the powers or purposes of the said recited act made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor," or of any local act of Parliament relating to poor-houses, workhouses, or the relief of the poor, or any act to alter or amend the same respectively, shall hereafter, so far as the said commissioners shall direct, be made and conducted according to the provisions of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners may and are hereby authorized, by writing under their hands and seal, to make by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations to be observed and enforced at every work-

house already established by virtue of the said recited act made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor," or any general or local act of Parliament, or hereafter to be established by virtue of such acts, or any of them, or of this or any other act of Parliament relating to the relief of the poor, for the government thereof, and the nature and amount of the relief to be given to, and the labour to be exacted from the persons relieved, and the preservation therein of good order, and from time to time to suspend, alter, vary, amend, or rescind the same, and make any new or other by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations to be observed and enforced as aforesaid, as they from time to time shall think fit, and to alter at their discretion any of the rules, orders, and regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited act, or any local act of Parliament, and also to alter or rescind any by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations heretofore made in pursuance of the said recited act, or any local act of Parliament relating to workhouses or the relief of the poor; and that all by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations to be from time to time made by the said commissioners under the authority of this act shall be valid and binding, and shall be obeyed and observed, as if the same were specifically made by and embodied in this act, subject nevertheless to the said power of the said commissioners from time to time to rescind, amend, suspend, or alter the same: Provided always, that if any such by-law, rule, order, or regulation shall be directed to or affect more than one union, the same shall be considered as a general rule, and subject and liable to all the provisions in this act contained respecting general rules.

And be it further enacted, That where any rules, orders, and regulations, or any by-laws, shall be made or directed by the said commissioners to be observed and enforced in any workhouse, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace acting in and for the county in which such workhouse shall be situate, to visit, inspect, and examine such workhouse at such times as he shall think proper, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such rules, orders, regulations, or by-laws are or have been duly observed and obeyed in such workhouse, as well as for such other purposes as justices are now authorized to visit workhouses under and by virtue of a certain act made and passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to empower Justices and other Persons to visit Parish Workhouses or Poor-houses, and examine and certify the State and Condition of the Poor therein to the Quarter Sessions:" Provided always, that where no such rules, orders, regulations, or by-laws, shall have been directed by the said commis-

sioners to be enforced and observed in the workhouse of any parish, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain or prevent any justice of the peace, physician, surgeon, or apothecary, or the officiating clergyman of any parish, from visiting such workhouse, and examining and certifying the state and condition of the same, and of the poor therein, in such manner as they or any of them are authorized to do in and by the said last recited act.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall authorize the ordering into any workhouse, or the detention therein, of any lunatic, insane person, or dangerous idiot; and every person wilfully ordering into any workhouse, or detaining therein, any such lunatic, insane person, or dangerous idiot, shall be deemed guilty of a *misdemeanour*.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, as and when they shall see fit, by order under their hands and seal, to direct the overseers or guardians of any parish or union, or of so many parishes as the said commissioners may in such order specify and declare to be united for that purpose, to appoint an assistant overseer or assistant overseers, and such other permanent paid officers as the said commissioners shall think necessary for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief and employment of the poor in such parish or union, or united parishes; and the said commissioners may and they are hereby empowered to define and specify and direct the execution of the respective duties of such assistant overseers and officers, and the places or limits within which the same shall be performed, and the mode of the appointment and dismissal of such assistant overseers and officers, and, when the said commissioners may see occasion, to regulate the amount of salaries payable to such assistant overseers and officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof, and the proportions in which such respective parishes, if so united, shall contribute to such payment; and such salaries shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the poor-rates of such parish or union, or respective parishes, in the manner and proportions fixed by the said commissioners, and shall be recoverable against the overseers or guardians of such parish or union, or parishes, by all such ways and means as the salaries of assistant overseers or other paid officers of any parish or union are recoverable by law; and all such payments shall be valid, and shall be allowed in the accounts of the overseers or guardians paying the same.

And be it further enacted, That in every parish or union where there shall be a board of guardians, such guardians shall and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint a treasurer and such other officers, for such periods, and to execute such duties as the said commissioners may by their rules, orders or regulations direct; and subject to such rules, orders or regulations as the said commission-

ers shall in that behalf direct, the said guardians shall take from such treasurer or other officer such security as the said guardians may think sufficient; and all balances due from any guardian, treasurer, overseer or assistant overseer, or other person having the control and distribution of the poor-rate and accountable for such balances, may be recovered in the same manner as any penalties and forfeitures are recoverable under this act: Provided nevertheless, that no such proceeding shall exonerate or discharge the liability of the surety of any such guardian, treasurer, overseer, assistant overseer, or other person as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners may and they are hereby authorized and empowered, as and when they shall think proper, by order under their hands and seal, to remove any master of any workhouse or assistant overseer or other paid officer of any parish or union whom they shall deem unfit for or incompetent to discharge the duties of any such office, or who shall at any time refuse or wilfully neglect to obey and carry into effect any of the rules, orders, regulations or by-laws of the said commissioners, whether such union shall have been made or such officer appointed before or after the *passing of this act*, and to require from time to time the persons competent in that behalf to appoint a fit and proper person in his room; and that any person so removed shall not be competent to be appointed or to fill any paid office connected with the relief of the poor in any such parish or union, except with the consent of the said commissioners under their hands and seal.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the period fixed by the said commissioners for any rule, order or regulation relating to contracts to come into operation, any contract which shall be entered into by or on behalf of any parish or union for or relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment or relief of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to or connected with the general management of the poor, under or according to the provisions of this act, unless made and entered into in conformity with the rules, orders, or regulations of the said commissioners in that behalf in force at the time of making and entering into the same, or otherwise sanctioned by them, shall be voidable, and if the said commissioners shall so direct, may be declared null and void; and all payments made under or in pursuance of any contract not made and entered into in conformity with such rules, orders or regulations, at any period after which the said commissioners shall have declared the same null and void as aforesaid, shall be disallowed in passing the accounts of the overseer, guardian or other officer by whom such payments shall have been made.

And be it further enacted, That upon proof to the said commissioners or any assistant commissioner of any fraud or abuse in or in

the performance of any contract by or on the part of the contractor or his agents, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to vacate or annul such contract, and to direct such parties as they may think proper to commence and carry on such prosecution, action or other legal proceedings against such contractor or his agents as the said commissioners may think expedient, at the expense of the parish or union interested in such contract; and no release or discharge given by the party in whose name such action or other proceedings shall be brought shall be effectual or pleaded or given in evidence by the defendant in any such suit; and such party as aforesaid shall be fully indemnified by the overseers or guardians of such parish or union, by and out of the rates raised for the relief of the poor, from and against all the costs and expenses to which he may be liable in consequence of such action or other proceeding.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act a certain act made and passed in the forty-fifth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An act to amend an act made in the ninth year of King George the First, for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment, and relief of the poor, so far as the same respects contracts to be entered into for the maintenance and employment of the poor," shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to effect or make void any bond or other security which shall have been entered into or given before the passing of this act, under or in pursuance of the provisions of the said act hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That so much of a certain act made and passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An act to prevent poor persons in workhouses from embezzling certain property provided for their use; to alter and amend so much of an act of the thirty-sixth year of his present Majesty as restrains justices of the peace from ordering relief to poor persons in certain cases for a longer period than one month at a time; and for other purposes therein mentioned, relating to the poor," as inflicts a penalty on persons having the management of the poor if concerned in providing or in any contract for the supply of any goods, materials or provisions for the use of any workhouse or workhouses, or otherwise for the support or maintenance of the poor for their own profit, and all remedies for the recovery of such penalties, shall apply and the same are hereby extended and made applicable to every commissioner, assistant commissioner, guardian, treasurer, master of a workhouse, or other officer to be appointed under the provisions of this act.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, by such orders or regulations as they may think fit, to declare

to what extent the relief to be given to able-bodied persons or to their families in any particular parish or union, may be administered out of the workhouse of such parish or union, by payments in money, or with food or clothing in kind, or partly in kind and partly in money, and in what proportions, to what persons or class of persons, at what times and places, on what conditions, and in what manner such outdoor relief may be afforded; and all relief which shall be given by any overseer, guardian or other person having the control or distribution of the funds of such parish or union, contrary to such orders or regulations, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be unlawful, and shall be disallowed in the accounts of the persons giving the same, subject to the exceptions hereinafter mentioned: Provided always, that in case the overseers or guardians of any parish or union to which such orders or regulations shall be addressed or directed shall, upon consideration of the special circumstances of such parish or union, or of any person or class of persons therein, be of opinion that the application and enforcing of such orders or regulations, or of any part thereof, at the time or in the manner prescribed by the said commissioners, would be inexpedient, it shall be lawful for such overseers or guardians to delay the operation of such orders or regulations, or of any part thereof, for any period not exceeding the space of *thirty* days; and such overseers or guardians shall, before the expiration of such *thirty* days, make a statement and report of such special circumstances to the said commissioners; and all relief which shall be given by such overseers or guardians, before an answer to such report shall have been returned by the said commissioners, if otherwise lawful, shall not be deemed unlawful although the same shall have been given contrary to such orders or regulations or any of them, but in case the said commissioners shall disapprove of such delay, or think that for the future such orders and regulations ought to come into operation, notwithstanding the special circumstances alleged by such overseer or guardian, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, by a peremptory order, to direct that, from and after a day to be fixed thereby, such orders and regulations, or such parts or modifications thereof, as they may think expedient and proper, shall be enforced and observed by such overseers and guardians; and if any allowance be made or relief given by such overseers or guardians after the said last mentioned period, contrary to any such last-mentioned order, the amount of the relief or allowance so given shall be disallowed in the accounts of the party giving the same: Provided also, that a quarterly report of all such cases as shall occur in any quarter shall, at the end of every such quarter, be laid by the said commissioners before one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state: Provided also, that in case the overseers or guardians of any parish or union in which such

orders or regulations shall be in force shall depart from them, or any of them, in any particular instance or instances of emergency, and shall, within *fifteen* days after every such departure, report the same and the grounds thereof to the said commissioners, and the said commissioners shall approve of such departure, then and in such case the relief granted by such overseers or guardians, if otherwise lawful, shall not be unlawful or subject to be disallowed.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the *first* day of *June* *one thousand eight hundred and thirty five*, no overseer, guardian, or other person, having the distribution of the poor-rate, shall give any relief therefrom, to able-bodied persons or their families, who at the time of applying for such relief shall be wholly or partially in the employment of any person or persons, nor in any case shall such overseer, guardian, or other person, give such relief to any able-bodied person without setting the person so relieved, and whether relieved in or out of any workhouse, on work; and all sums which any such overseer, guardian, or other person, having the distribution of the poor-rates as aforesaid, shall pay or disburse contrary to this provision, shall be disallowed on passing the accounts of such overseer, guardian, or other person.

And be it further enacted, That an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to amend so much of an act made in the ninth year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, 'An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Employment, and Relief of the Poor,' as prevents the distributing occasional relief to poor persons in their own houses, under certain circumstances and in certain cases;" and so much of an act made and passed in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to prevent Poor Persons in Workhouses from embezzling certain property provided for their use, to alter and amend so much of an act of the thirty-sixth year of his present Majesty as restrains Justices of the Peace from ordering relief to poor persons in certain cases for a longer period than one month at a time, and for other purposes therein mentioned relating to the poor," as extends the period for which occasional relief may be ordered by any justice or justices to poor persons at their own homes; and so much of the said act made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor," as empowers any justice or justices to order relief in certain cases for a limited time, or in cases of urgent necessity, or in cases where parishes are under the management of guardians, governors, or directors, appointed by special or local acts, or in cases where parishes have not a select vestry, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That from and

after the *passing of the act*, the ordering, giving and directing all relief to the poor of any parish which, according to the provisions of any of the said recited acts or of this act, or of any local acts, shall be under the government and control of any guardians of the poor, or of any vestry, and whether forming part of any union or incorporation or not (but subject in all cases to, and saving and excepting the powers of, the said commissioners appointed under this act), shall appertain and belong exclusively to such guardians of the poor, or vestries, or to a board thereof, according to the respective provisions of the acts under which such guardians and vestries may have been or shall be appointed; and it shall not be lawful for any overseer of the poor or other person to order or give, or cause to be given, any relief from the poor-rates to the poor of any such parish, save and except under the direction and control or in pursuance of the order of such guardians of the poor, or vestries, or any board thereof, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That from and after the *passing of this act*, the master of every workhouse shall, on such days and times, and in such form as the said commissioners shall appoint, take an account of, and register in a book to be provided at the expense of the parish or union to which such workhouse shall belong, and to be kept specially for that purpose, the name of every poor person who shall on any of such days and times be in the receipt of relief at or in such workhouse, together with such particulars respecting the families and settlement of every such poor person, and his and their relief and employment, as the said commissioners shall think fit; and in like manner, on such days or times as the said commissioners shall appoint, the overseer of the poor of every such parish shall register in a book so to be provided, the name of every poor person then in the receipt of relief in such parish out of the workhouse, together with such particulars respecting the family and settlement of every such poor person, and his and their relief and employments, as the said commissioners shall think fit; and as to all persons who shall thereafter receive relief at, or in, or out of a workhouse, a similar register and account shall be kept by the like person respectively when and as often as such relief shall be granted.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the *passing of this act* all relief given to or on account of the wife, or to or on account of any child or children under the age of *sixteen*, shall be considered as given to the husbands of such wife, or to the father of such child or children, as the case may be, and any relief given to or on account of any child or children, under the age of *sixteen*, of any widow, shall be considered as given to such widow.

And be it further enacted, That every man who shall marry a woman having a child or children at the time of such marriage, whe-

ther such child or children be legitimate or illegitimate, shall be liable to maintain such child or children as a part of his family, and shall be chargeable with all relief, or the cost price thereof, granted to or on account of such child or children until such child or children shall respectively attain the age of *sixteen*, or, being females, shall marry, or until the death of the mother of such child or children; and such child or children shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a part of such husband's family accordingly.

And whereas in and by the said act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws for the relief of the Poor," it is enacted, that relief may be given by way of loan to those poor persons who, but for extravagance, neglect, or wilful misconduct, would have been able to maintain themselves; and that pensioners and persons receiving allowance of any kind in respect of service in the navy, army or ordnance, may be required to assign the next payment of their pensions or allowance for an indemnity against relief about to be given, and churchwardens and overseers are also empowered to give weekly relief by anticipation, at the rate of such pension; and such pensions and allowances are made payable to the parish in case the families of the said parties entitled thereto shall have become chargeable to the parish by reason of their having been deserted; and in like cases the wages of seamen not in the service of his Majesty are made liable for the indemnification of parishes against relief given to the families of such seamen during their absence; and it is expedient to extend the said provisions in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the *passing of this Act* such relief or the cost price thereof as shall be given to or on account of any able-bodied poor person above the age of *sixteen*, or to his wife, or any part of his family under that age, and which the said commissioners shall by any rule, order or regulation declare or direct to be given or considered as given by way of loan, and whether any receipt for such relief, or engagement to repay the same or the cost price thereof, or any part thereof, shall have been given or not by the person to or on account of whom the same shall have been so given, shall be considered and the same is hereby declared to be a loan to such poor person, and shall and may be recoverable as money advanced by way of loan, or in anticipation of any pension, superannuation or other allowance, is recoverable and may be recovered under the provisions of the said recited act.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any relief shall have been given by way of loan under the said recited act, or where any relief, or the cost price thereof, shall be treated as a loan under the rules, orders and regulations of the said commissioners, or the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any *two* justices, upon the application of the over-

seers or guardians of the parish or union providing such relief, and upon proof of the same having been given to or on account of any such able-bodied person, his wife or family, as aforesaid, and of the same still remaining due, to issue a summons under their hands requiring such able-bodied person, as well as the master or employer of such person or some person on his behalf, to appear before them, or any *two* other justices, at a time and place to be named in such summons, to show cause why any wages due from such master or employer should not be paid over to such overseers or guardians, and if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, or if such able-bodied person, or some one on his behalf, shall not appear on the return of such summons, then the said justices shall, by order under their hands, direct the master or employer for the time being from whom any wages shall from time to time be due or payable to such poor person, to pay, either in one sum or by such weekly or other instalments as the said justices shall in their discretion think fit, out of such wages, to such overseers or guardians, the amount of such relief, or so much thereof as shall from time to time be due or unpaid; and the payment to and receipt of any such overseer or guardian shall be a good discharge to such master or employer for so much of any such wages as shall be so paid by virtue of any such order; and if any such master or employer shall refuse or neglect to pay to the overseer or guardian producing any such order the money thereby directed to be paid, according to the terms of such order, and at the periods thereby fixed for such payment, the same may be levied and recovered, and the payment thereof from time to time enforced against such master or employer in such and the like manner as penalties and forfeitures are recoverable under this act.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the *passing of this Act* so much of an act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the several Laws for providing Relief for the Families of Militiamen in England when called out into actual Service," as directs overseers of the poor, by order of some one justice of the peace, to pay to the family of any person serving or enrolled as a substitute, hired man, or volunteer in the militia of England, a weekly allowance, or as authorizes any justice or justices to order such allowance to be paid under the rules and conditions in the said recited act provided, or as in any way discharges such substitute, hired man, or volunteer from the liability to maintain or repay the costs of maintenance of his family or any part thereof, or as prevents such families or any part thereof from being removeable to their place of legal settlement, or sent to any workhouse, by reason of their receiving any allowance, or being chargeable, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be

lawful for the said commissioners, and they are humbly authorized and required to make, from time to time and at all times hereafter, such rules, orders, and regulations, for the relief, conveyance, and routes of vagrants and discharged prisoners, as the said commissioners may think fit.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when such rules, orders, or regulations, shall have come into operation, so much of a certain act made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons, and Rogues and Vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England," or of any other act, as enables any visiting justice or other justice of the peace, to grant certificates to discharged prisoners entitling them to receive alms in their route; and also of a certain other act made and passed in the same year, intituled, "An Act for amending an Act of the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Building, Repairing, and Enlarging, of certain Jails, and Houses of Correction; and for procuring information as to the State of all other Jails and Houses of Correction in England and Wales," as requires the overseers of the poor to pay to prisoners, on producing a pass, the allowance fixed in such pass by visiting justices to be paid to such discharged prisoners on their route, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That from and after such time as the said last-mentioned rules, orders, or regulation, shall have come into operation, in case any discharged prisoner shall require for himself or herself, or any child or children, which, from being in a state of nurture, or without other protection, may have been confined in prison with such prisoner, the means of returning to his, her, or their place, of last legal settlement, and any sum or sums of money which shall be otherwise required for conveying such discharged prisoner, or his or her said child or children, or for the relief or conveyance of any vagrant, or the family of any vagrant, on their respective routes, such means shall be afforded and such sum or sums of money paid for the purposes aforesaid by and to the respective persons and in the manner to be fixed by the said rules, orders or regulations of the said commissioners, and the amount thereof shall be a charge upon the rates, and be repaid by the treasurer, of the county or counties by law now liable to or charged with the expense and cost of such means of removing discharged prisoners or their said child or children, and of allowance to them on their routes, or of the conveyance of vagrants and their families.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the period at which any rule, order or regulation of the said commissioners shall come into operation for the binding of poor children apprentices, the assent or consent of any justice to the binding, assigning, transferring, or discharging, of any such poor child, or the al-

lowance of any contract or indenture of apprenticeship made under or in pursuance of such rule, order or regulation, shall not be necessary but instead of such assent or consent of justices, as is now required by law, such justices or any one justice are and is hereby authorized and required to examine and ascertain whether the rules, orders, or regulations of the said commissioners then in force for the binding of poor children apprentices have been complied with, and to certify the same at the foot of every such contract or indenture, and of the counterpart thereof, in such form and manner as the said commissioners by such rules, orders, or regulations, may direct, and until so certified, no such contract or indenture of apprenticeship shall be valid: Provided nevertheless, that nothing contained in this act, or in any rule, order, or regulation, of the said commissioners contained, shall affect the jurisdiction of any justices of the peace over any master or apprentice during the period of apprenticeship.

And be it further enacted, That so much of a certain act made and passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to Regulate the Binding of Parish Apprentices," as provides that no child shall be bound apprentice by the overseers of the poor of any parish, township, or place, to any person residing or having any establishment in trade at which it is intended that such child shall be employed, out of the same county, at a greater distance than *forty* miles from the parish or place to which such child shall belong, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the rate-payers in any parish, and such of the owners of property therein as shall, in manner hereinbefore mentioned have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of such parishes respectively as entitled to vote as owners, assembled at a meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be held, shall have been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given, to direct that such sum or sums of money as the said owners and rate-payers so assembled at such meeting may think proper, shall be raised and borrowed as a fund, or in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and willing to emigrate, to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in such parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the said commissioners shall in that behalf direct: Provided always, that no such direction for raising money for such purpose as aforesaid shall have any force or effect unless and until confirmed by the said commissioners, and that the time to be limited for the repayment of any sum so

charged on such rates as aforesaid shall in no case exceed the period of years from the time of borrowing the same: Provided also, that all sums of money so raised, as last hereinbefore mentioned, and advanced by way of loan, for the purposes of emigration, or such proportion thereof as the said commissioners shall, by any rule, order, or regulation, from time to time direct, shall be recoverable against any such person, being above the age of sixteen years, who or whose family, or any part thereof, shall refuse to emigrate after such expenses shall have been so incurred, or shall become chargeable to such parish within twenty years from the period of his or their emigrating therefrom, in such and the like manner as is hereinafter provided with respect to relief, or the cost price of relief, given to any able-bodied person, his wife or family.

And be it further enacted, That where it shall be lawful, under the provisions of any of the herein recited acts, or of any local act, or of this act, to raise or borrow any sum or sums of money for the purpose of purchasing, building, altering, or enlarging any workhouse or workhouses in any parish or union, or for purchasing land whereon to build the same, or for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in any parish, and being willing to emigrate, it shall be lawful for the overseers or guardians of such parish or union, with the consent of the said commissioners, to be testified under their hands and seal, to make application for an advance of any sum necessary for any such purposes to the commissioners appointed under an act made and passed in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Exchequer Bills, and the advance of money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited amount, for the carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries in the United Kingdom, and Employment of the Poor in Great Britain in manner therein mentioned"; and the said exchequer bill-loan commissioners are hereby empowered to make such advances, upon any such application as aforesaid, upon the security of the rates for the relief of the poor of such parish or union, and without requiring any further or other security than a charge on such rates.

And be it further enacted, That, except as hereinafter mentioned, every child born in England or Wales after the passing of this act, shall, if legitimate upon the death of his or her surviving parent, if illegitimate upon the death of his or her mother, and whether legitimate or illegitimate, on attaining the age of sixteen years, be entitled to a settlement in the place of his or her birth, and shall retain such settlement for life, or until such child, being a female, shall marry; and that until every such child shall attain the age of sixteen years, or until the death of the surviving parent of such child, if legitimate, or of the mother of such child, if illegitimate, before such child shall attain the age of sixteen years,

the settlement of such child shall follow and be considered the same as the settlement, if any, of its parents or surviving parent, if such child be legitimate, or of its mother, if such child be illegitimate.

And be it further enacted, That every child born in any united workhouse of any woman whose settlement at the time of such birth shall be in any of the parishes contributing to the support of such workhouse, shall, for the purposes of settlement, be considered to have been born in the place of its mother's settlement; and that every child born in any workhouse of any woman whose settlement at the time of such birth shall be in any parish not contributing to the support of such workhouse, but chargeable or liable at the time of such birth for the expense of the support of such woman, shall, for the purposes of settlement, be considered to have been born in the parish so chargeable or liable as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That no child born, after the passing of this act, of any woman not having a settlement, or whose settlement shall at the time of the birth of such child be suspended, or born of any woman being a prisoner in any prison or house of correction, or of any woman whilst under confinement as an idiot or person of unsound mind in any house or asylum duly licensed for the reception of insane persons or idiots, or of any woman bona fide admitted as a patient in any hospital for the relief of sickness or accidents, or in any house duly licensed for the reception of pregnant women, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Lying-in Hospitals and other places appropriated for the Charitable Reception of Pregnant Women; and also to provide for the settlement of Bastard Children born in such Hospitals and Places," shall be entitled to a settlement by birth in the parish where such child was born.

And be it further enacted, That in any future question regarding the settlement by birth of any person, whether legitimate or illegitimate, and whether born before or after the passing of this act, the place where such person shall be shown by the testimony of such person, or by any other evidence, to have earliest existed, or to have been earliest known, shall be adjudged to have been the place of his or her birth, until proof shall be given to the contrary.

And be it further enacted, That no settlement shall be acquired or changed after the passing of this act, except by birth or parentage as hereinbefore provided, or in the case of a female, by marriage; and that the settlement of a female who shall marry shall be changed or suspended by marriage as heretofore: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the acquiring or completing of any settlement under any contract or indenture of apprenticeship, the term whereof shall have commenced, but shall not

be completed at the time of passing this act.

And be it further enacted, That no person under any contract of hiring and service not completed at the time of *the passing of this act* shall acquire or be deemed or adjudged to have acquired any settlement by reason of such hiring and service.

And be it further enacted, That, except as to any service under any indenture or contract of apprenticeship the term whereof shall not have expired at *the passing of this act*, no title to a settlement inchoate but not complete at the time of *the passing of this act* shall after *the passing thereof* be or be capable of being perfected by any of the modes by which any title to a settlement might otherwise be gained or perfected under or by virtue of any former statute.

And be it further enacted, That from and after *the passing of this act* so much of any act or acts of parliament as enables any single woman to charge any person with having gotten her with child, or as renders any person so charged liable to be apprehended or committed, or required to give security, on any such charge, or as enables the mother of any bastard child or children to charge or affiliate any such child or children on any person as the reputed or putative father thereof, or as enables any overseer or guardian to charge or make complaint against any person as such reputed or putative father, and to require him to be charged with or contribute to the expenses attending the birth, sustentation or maintenance of any such child or children, or to be imprisoned or otherwise punished for not contributing thereto, or as in any way renders such reputed or putative father liable to punishment or contribution as such, or as enables churchwardens and overseers, by the order of any *two* justices of the peace, confirmed by the sessions, to take, seize and dispose of the goods and chattels, or to receive the annual rents or profits of the lands of any putative father or mother of bastard children, and so much of any such act or acts as renders an unmarried woman with child liable as such to be summoned, examined or removed, or as renders the mother of any bastard child or children liable as such to be imprisoned or otherwise punished, shall, so far as respects any child which shall be likely to be born or shall be born a bastard after *the passing of this act*, or the mother or putative father of such child, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That every security given or recognizance entered into by any person or persons, or his or their surety, before *the passing of this act*, to indemnify any parish or place as to any child or children likely to be born a bastard or bastards, whereof any single woman shall be pregnant at the time of *the passing of this act*, or to abide and perform such order or orders as might have been made touching such child or children, pursuant to an act made and passed in the eigh-

teenth year of the reign of her said late Majesty queen Elizabeth, concerning bastards begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, shall be and the same are hereby declared null and void; and every person who shall at the time of *the passing of this act* be in custody upon the commitment of any justice or justices for not having given such security or entered into such recognizance, shall be discharged (upon the application of such person) by any *one* of the visiting justices of the gaol in which such person shall be in custody under any such commitment.

And be it further enacted, That the mother of every child which shall be born a bastard after *the passing of this act* shall, so long as such mother shall be unmarried or a widow, be bound to maintain such child as a part of her family, and that all relief granted to such child shall be considered as granted to such mother: Provided always, that such liability of such mother as aforesaid shall cease on the marriage of such child, if a female.

And be it further enacted, That in case of the inability of the mother of such child to maintain the same, or of the death of such mother, the grandfather and grandmother of such child on the mother's side shall be liable to relieve and maintain such child in like manner as the father and grandfather, mother and grandmother, of poor persons are liable to relieve and maintain such poor persons under and by virtue and in pursuance of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the forty-third year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Poor."

And be it further enacted, That all sums of money which shall be assessed by any justices of the peace on the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, child or children, of any poor person for the relief or maintenance of such poor person, under or by virtue of the provisions of any of the said recited acts or of this act, and all penalties and forfeitures to which any person so assessed by such justices for such relief or maintenance shall be liable for any default in paying the same by virtue of the provisions of any of the said recited acts or of this act, shall be recoverable against any person so assessed or charged in like manner as penalties and forfeitures are recoverable under the provisions of this act.

And be it further enacted, That from and after *the passing of this act* no poor person shall be removed or removeable under any order of removal from any parish or workhouse by reason of his being chargeable to or relieved therein, until *twenty-one* days after a notice in writing of his being so chargeable or relieved, accompanied by a copy or counterpart of the order of removal of such person, and by a copy of the examination upon which such order was made, shall have been sent by the overseers or guardians of the parish obtaining such order, or any *three* or more of such guardians, to the overseers of the parish to whom such order shall be directed: Pro-

vided always, that if such overseers or guardians as last aforesaid, or any *three* or more of such guardians, shall, by writing under their hands, agree to submit to such order, and to receive such poor person, it shall be lawful to remove such poor person according to the tenor of such order, although the said period of *twenty-one* days may not have elapsed: Provided also, that if notice of appeal against any such order of removal shall be received by the overseers or guardians of the parish from which such poor person is directed in such order to be removed, within the said period of *twenty-one* days, it shall not be lawful to remove such poor person until after the time for prosecuting such appeal shall have expired, or in case such appeal shall be duly prosecuted, until after the final determination of such appeal.

And be it further enacted, That in every case where notice of appeal against such order shall be given, the overseers or guardians of the parish appealing against such order, or any *three* or more of such guardians, shall with such notice, or within *ten* days before the first day of the sessions at which such appeal is intended to be tried, send or deliver to the overseers of the respondent parish a statement in writing under their hands of the grounds of such appeal; and upon the hearing of such appeal it shall not be lawful for the overseers of such appellant parish to be heard in support of such appeal, unless such notice and statement shall have been so given as aforesaid, nor to go into or give any evidence of any other grounds of appeal than those set forth in such statement.

And be it further enacted, That upon every such appeal the parish against which the same shall be decided, shall, in addition to the costs of maintenance and relief of any such poor person from the time of notice of his having so become chargeable as aforesaid, having been sent to the overseers of the poor of the parish to which such poor person shall finally be adjudged to belong, pay to the other the full costs, charges, and expenses which such parish may have incurred or shall have been put to by reason of such appeal, to be ascertained by the justices determining the same, or if they see fit by the clerk of the peace of the county where such appeal shall be heard or determined, who shall in either case certify the amount thereof; and in case the overseers of the poor of the parish liable to pay the same shall upon demand, and upon the production of such certificate, refuse or neglect to pay the same, the amount thereof may be recovered in the same manner as any penalties or forfeitures are by this act recoverable: Provided always, that no charges or expenses of relief or maintenance shall be recoverable under a suspended order of removal, with a copy of the same, and of the examination upon which such order was made, shall have been given within *ten* days of such order being

made to the overseers of the poor of the parish to whom such order is directed.

And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners; and they are hereby empowered, from time to time as they may think fit, to require from all persons in whom any freehold, copyhold, or leasehold estate, or any other property or funds belonging to any parish, and held in trust for or applicable to the relief of the poor, or which may be applied in diminution of the poor-rate of such parish, shall be vested, or who shall be in the receipt of the rents, profits, or income of any such estate, property or funds, a true and detailed account in writing of the place where such estate may be situate, or in what mode or on what security such other property or funds may be invested, with such details of the rents, profits, and income thereof, and of the appropriation of the same, and of all such other particulars relating thereto as the said commissioners may direct and require; and such statement or a true copy thereof, shall, under the regulations of the said commissioners, be open for the inspection of the owners of property and rate-payers in such parish.

And be it further enacted, That no advertisement inserted by or under the direction of the said commissioners in the London Gazette or any newspaper, for the purpose of carrying into effect any provisions of this act, nor any mortgage, bond, instrument, or any assignment thereof, given by way of security in pursuance of the rules, orders, or regulations of the said commissioners, and conformable thereto, nor any contract or agreement made or entered into in pursuance of such rules, orders, or regulations, and conformable thereto, shall be charged or chargeable with any stamp duty whatever.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall and may receive and send by the general post from and to places within the United Kingdom, all letters and packets relating solely and exclusively to the execution of this act free from the duty of postage, provided that such letters and packets as shall be sent to the said commissioners be directed to the "Poor-Law Commissioners," at their office in London, and that all such letters and packets as shall be sent by the said commissioners shall be in covers, with the words "Office of Poor-Law Commissioners, pursuant to Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth," printed on the same, and be signed on the outside thereof, under such words, with the name of such person as the said commissioners, with the consent of the lords commissioners of the treasury, or any *three* or more of them, shall authorize and appoint, in his own handwriting (such name to be from time to time transmitted to the secretaries of the General Post Office in London and Dublin), and be sealed with the seal of the said commissioners, and under such other regulations and restrictions as the said lords

commissioners, or any *three* or more of them, shall think proper and direct; and the person so to be authorized is hereby strictly forbidden so to subscribe or seal any letter or packet whatever, except such only concerning which he shall receive the special direction of his superior officer, or which he shall himself know to relate solely and exclusively to the execution of this act; and if the person so to be authorized, or any other person, shall send, or cause or permit to be sent, under any such cover, any letter, paper or writing, or any enclosure, other than what shall relate to the execution of this act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of *one hundred* pounds, and be dismissed from his office; one moiety of the said penalty to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall inform or sue for the same, to be sued for and recovered in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster for offences committed in England, and in any of his Majesty's courts of record in Dublin for offences committed in Ireland, and before the sheriff or stewardry court of the shire or stewardry within which the party offending shall reside, or the offence shall be committed, for offences committed in Scotland.

And be it further enacted, That all payments, charges and allowances made by any overseer or guardian, and charged upon the rates for the relief of the poor, contrary to the provisions of this act, or at variance with any lawful rule, order or regulation of the said commissioners, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be illegal, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and every justice of the peace is hereby required to disallow as illegal and unfounded all payments, charges or allowances contrary to the provisions of this act, or to any lawful rule, order or regulation of the said commissioners, which shall be contained in any account of any overseer of the poor or guardian which shall be presented for the purpose of being passed or allowed: Provided always, that no allowance by any justice shall exonerate or discharge such overseer or guardian from any penalty or legal proceeding to which he may have rendered himself liable by having acted contrary to the rules, orders and regulations of the said commissioners, or to the provisions of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the leaving of any summons authorized to be issued by any commissioner, assistant commissioner, or justice of the peace under this act, at the usual or last known place of abode of the party to whom such summons shall be directed, or the delivery thereof to the wife of such person, shall in every case be deemed good and sufficient service of such summons.

And whereas in and by the rules, orders, by-laws and regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited act made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, and intitled, "An Act for the better Relief

and Employment of the Poor," it is amongst other things directed that no spirituous liquors be permitted to be drunk in the poor-houses or workhouses to be provided and established under the provisions of the said recited act, and that no other liquors shall be brought thither without the permission of the governor of such house or houses; be it therefore enacted, that if any person shall carry, bring or introduce, or attempt or endeavour to carry bring or introduce into any workhouse now or hereafter to be established, any spirituous or fermented liquor without the order in writing of the master of such workhouse, it shall be lawful for the master of such workhouse, or any officer of the same acting under his direction, to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, such offender, and to carry him or her before a justice of the peace, who is hereby empowered to hear and determine such offence in a summary way, and upon conviction thereof the party so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum of money not being less than *ten* pounds nor more than *twenty* pounds for every such offence, as such justice may direct, and in default of payment of the penalty hereby imposed, such justice may and is hereby required to commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the district in which such workhouse shall be situate for any space of time not exceeding *three* calendar months unless such penalty shall be sooner paid.

And be it further enacted, That if any master of a workhouse shall order any spirituous or fermented liquor to be carried, brought, or introduced into any workhouse, except for the domestic use of himself or of any officer of the said workhouse or their respective families, or except by and under the written authority of the surgeon of such workhouse or of any justice visiting the same, or of the guardians of such workhouse, or in conformity with any rules, orders, or regulations of the said commissioners; or if any such master or any other officer of any workhouse shall carry, bring, or introduce into such workhouse, or sell, use, lend, or give away therein, or knowingly permit or suffer to be carried, brought, or introduced, or sold, used, lent, or given away therein, any spirituous or fermented liquor, contrary to the rules, orders, and regulations of the said commissioners; or shall punish with any corporal punishment any person in such workhouse, or confine any such person for any offence or misbehaviour for any longer space of time than *twenty-four* hours, or such further space of time as may be necessary, in order to have such person carried before a justice of the peace; or shall in any way abuse or ill-treat, or be guilty of any other misbehaviour, or otherwise misconduct himself towards or with respect to any poor person in such workhouse, every such master or officer of a workhouse so offending, shall for every such offence, upon the complaint of the overseers or guardians of the parish or union

to which such workhouse shall belong, and upon conviction of such offence before any one justice, forfeit and pay such sum of money not being less than *ten* pounds nor more than *fifty* pounds, as such justice may direct; and in default of payment of the penalty hereby imposed, such justice may and is hereby required to commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the district in which such workhouse shall be situate, for any space of time not exceeding six calendar months, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid: Provided always, that if at the time when any such master or officer of a workhouse shall be so convicted of any such offence, there shall be due to him any sum of money or salary in respect of his employment as such master or officer of such workhouse, or upon any balance of account, from the overseers or guardians of the parish or union to which such workhouse shall belong, it shall be lawful for such justice, upon the application of such overseers or guardians, by order in writing under his hand, to direct that such sum of money, salary or balance, so far as the same shall extend, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be retained and applied for the use of such parish or union by such overseers or guardians in payment or part payment of any such penalty; and such order shall be a good and valid discharge to such overseers or guardians for so much money as may by such order be directed to be so retained and applied against the claim or demand of the master or other officer of such workhouse in respect of any such sum of money, salary or balance.

(To be continued.)

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*,

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1834.

INSOLVENT.

NORMAN, J., Dorking, Surrey, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

TILSEY, W., and W. Jones, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

BARKER, T., Sutton St. Edmund's, Lincolnshire, tanner.

DAVIS, B., Manchester and Burnley, clothes-dealer.

GORE, R., Liverpool, merchant.

KEY, W., Isleworth, linen-draper.

LAWLESS, J., Manchester, commission-agent.

METFORD, F., Bath, mealman.

NEWMAN, J., jun., Old Corn-exchange, Mark-lane, corn-factor.

OHMANN, W. A., and J. C. Kemp, Liverpool, merchants.

PRITCHARD, C., Bath, upholsterer.

TURKINGTON, T., and T. Winlaw, Leeds, tin-plate-workers.

WATSON, J., Calthorpe-street, Grays-inn-lane, dealer in music.

WRIGHT, S. P., Christopher-street, Hatton-garden, painting-brush-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

PHILIP, J., and Son, Dolls, Clackmannan, distillers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1834.

INSOLVENT.

CURTIS, H. P., Romsey, Hampsh., scrivener.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

HALLS, J. A., Barnstaple, Devonshire, grocer.

LEADER, W., Wells-street, Oxford-street, and Oxford-street, coach-maker.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

PHILPOT, W., Penmain, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, H., Stoke-upon-Trent, scrivener.

BURTT, W., Sculcoates, Yorkshire, grazier.

COGLE, J., Bridgewater, Somersetshire, saddler.

HIGGINS, J., Heaton Norris, Lancashire, ironfounder.

MESSENGER, J., Bowness, Cumberland, farmer.

MORRIS, R., Liverpool, merchant.

PARKER, W., and S. B., Copperas-lane, Church-street, Deptford, colour-manufacturers.

PIM, J. and J., Bartholomew-close, merchants.

ROPER, C. E., Southampton, hosier.

SMITH, R., sen., Lower Thames-street, wharfinger.

WOOD, J., Aldersgate-street, chemist.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, June 9.—The supplies of Wheat which we have received coastways to this morning's market were extremely limited, and Friday's advance of 2s. per quarter on the better qualities was fully maintained, 1s. to 2s. on secondary descriptions; higher prices were at the commencement of the market demanded, but millers were not inclined to accede to any further improvement, and the market closed dull. Some inquiry exists for bonded Wheat, but the relative value of the article abroad being much less than the demands of the local holders, little business was transacted in bonded samples.

Barley came very sparingly to hand, and grinding qualities, which are principally inquired after, were 1s. dearer than on Monday. Orders have been transmitted abroad for the article at the present low currencies demanded at the Baltic ports. In bond the article is held at 16s. to 18s.

Malt was saleable at an advance of 1s. per quarter. The arrivals of Scotch and Irish Oats have rather increased, and the refreshing showers experienced throughout the country, have rather checked the speculative demand, the extent of business therefore became more limited at Friday's currency, which was the turn dearer than this day week. Oats in bond are still in request, and for Russian feed in bond 15s. per quarter was refused; purchases to a considerable amount have been effected in Denmark at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per quarter.

Beans are extremely scarce, and ready sale at an advance of 2s. per quarter from this day se'night. In bond, 22s. to 24s. has been refused for the article.

Of Peas there are hardly any samples offering; white boilers if at market would have realized 2s. to 3s. per quarter more money, and feeding qualities, 1s. to 2s.

The Flour trade ruled firmer, and with a free sale, and ship qualities, particularly Irish, were 1s. to 2s. per sack dearer. Irish, 37s. to 38s.; extra fine, 39s.

Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	46s. to 53s.
— White	50s. to 70s.
— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	44s. to 48s.
— White, ditto	46s. to 52s.
— West Country red	44s. to 48s.
— White, ditto	46s. to 52s.
— Northumberland and Berwickshire red	40s. to 46s.
— White, ditto	41s. to 48s.
— Moray, Angus, and Rothshire red	37s. to 44s.
— White, ditto	44s. to 46s.
— Irish red	35s. to 43s.
— White, ditto	39s. to 45s.
Barley, Malting	—s. to —s.
— Chevalier	—s. to 30s.
— Disuilling	29s. to 31s.
— Grinding	28s. to 31s.
Malt, new	34s. to 50s.
— Norfolk, pale	50s. to 58s.
— Ware	50s. to 60s.
Peas, Hog and Grey	36s. to 38s.
— Maple	40s. to 42s.
— White Boilers	38s. to 44s.
Beans, Small	36s. to 42s.
— Harrow	33s. to 40s.
— Tick	35s. to 38s.
Oats, English Feed	24s. to 26s.
— Short, small	25s. to 27s.
— Poland	25s. to 28s.
— Scotch, common	25s. to 26s.
— — Potato	27s. to 29s.
— — Berwick	26s. to 27s.
— Irish, Galway, &c.	21s. to 22s.

— — Potato	24s. to 26s.
— — Black	22s. to 24s.
Bran, per bushel	10s. to 13s.
Flour, per sack	43s. to 46s.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Dorset	40s. to —s. per cwt.
— Cambridge	40s. to —s.
— York	40s. to 42s.
Cheese, Dble. Gloucester	48s. to 68s.
— Single ditto	44s. to 48s.
— Cheshire	54s. to 74s.
— Derby	50s. to 60s.
Hams, Westmoreland	50s. to 60s.
— Cumberland	46s. to 58s.

SMITHFIELD, June 9.

This day's supply of Sheep and Lambs was great, much the greatest of the present year; its supply of Beasts and fat Calves good; of Porkers limited. Trade was, with each kind of meat, very dull, at barely Friday's quotations.

A full moiety of the Beasts were Scots; about a fourth Short-horns, and the remaining fourth about equal numbers of Devons and Welsh runts; with about 100 Herefords, as many Irish Beasts, about 70 Sussex Beasts, about 40 Town's-end Cows, a few Staffords, &c.

About two-fifths of the Sheep were South Downs; about the same number new Leicesters, of the South Down and white-faced crosses, in the proportion of about one of the former to two of the latter; and the remaining fifth about equal numbers of old Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, and horned and polled Norfolks, with a few pens of old Lincolns, horned Dorsets and Somersets, horned and polled Scotch and Welsh Sheep, &c.

A full moiety of the Lambs, the whole of which were supposed to number nearly 9,000, were South Downs; the remainder about equal numbers of new Leicesters, of various crosses and Dorsets, with a few pens of Kentish half-breds, and sundry casual breeds.

About 1,500 of the Beasts, at least three-fifths of them Scots, the remainder about equal numbers of Short-horns, Devons, and Welsh runts, with a few homebreds, were from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire; about 450, a full moiety of which were Short-horns, the rest about equal numbers of Devons and Welsh runts, with a few Herefords and Irish beasts, from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and others of our northern districts; about 100, chiefly polled Scots, by steamers from Scotland; about 150, chiefly Devons, with a few Herefords, runts, and Irish beasts, from our western and midland districts; about 140, about a moiety of which were Sussex stores and oxen, the other half about equal numbers of Devons and Welsh runts, with a few Irish beasts, &c., from Sussex, Surrey, and Kent; and the remainder,

including the Town's-end cows, from the neighbourhood of London.

A considerable number of the Short-horns, Devons, and runts, were grass fed, and much riper than were those of any part of last June.

COBBETT-LIBRARY.

Fourth Edition.

COBBETT'S Spelling-Book.

(Price 2s.)

Containing, besides all the usual matter of such a book, a clear and concise

INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

This I have written by way of

A Stepping-Stone to my own Grammar;

such a thing having been frequently suggested to me by Teachers as necessary.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Of this work one hundred thousand copies have now been published. This is a duodecimo volume, and the price is 3s. bound in boards.

2. TULL'S HORSE-HOEING HUSBANDRY; or, a Treatise on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation. With an Introduction, by WM. COBBETT. 8vo. Price 15s.

3. THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE. Just now Published, under this Title, a little Volume, containing Ten Letters, addressed to English Tax-payers. A new edition, with a Postscript, containing an account of the Prices of Houses and Land, recently obtained from America by Mr. Cobbett. Price 2s. 6d. in bds.

4. THE WOODLANDS; or, a Treatise on the preparing of the ground for planting; on the planting, on the cultivating, on the pruning, and on the cutting down, of Forest Trees and Underwoods. Price 14s. bound in boards.

5. YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA.—The Price of this book, in good print and on fine paper, is 5s.

6. FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price, bound in boards, 5s.

7. COTTAGE ECONOMY.—I wrote this Work professedly for the use of the labouring and middling classes of the English nation. I made myself acquainted with the best and simplest modes of making beer and bread, and these I made it as plain as, I believe, words could make it. Also of the keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, and Poultry, matters which I understood as well as any body could, and in all their details. It includes my writing, also on the Straw Plait. A Duodecimo Volume. Price 2s. 6d.

8. MARTENS'S LAW OF NATIONS.—This is the Book which was the foundation of all the knowledge that I have ever possessed relative to public law. The Price is 17s., and the manner of its execution is I think, such as to make it fit for the Library of any Gentleman.

9. MR. JAMES PAUL COBBETT'S RIDE OF EIGHT HUNDRED MILES IN FRANCE. Second Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

10. A TREATISE ON COBBETT'S CORN; containing Instructions for Propagating and Cultivating the Plant, and for Harvesting and Preserving the Crop; and also an account of the several uses to which the Produce is applied. Price 5s.

11. LETTERS FROM FRANCE; containing Observations made in that Country during a Residence of Two Months in the South, and Three Months at Paris. By JOHN M. COBBETT. Price 4s. in boards.

12. PROTESTANT "REFORMATION" in England and Ireland, showing how that event has impoverished and degraded the main body of the people in those countries. Two volumes, bound in boards. The Price of the first volume is 4s. 6d. The Price of the second volume 3s. 6d.

13. SERMONS.—There are twelve of these, in one volume, on the following subjects: 1. Hypocrisy and Cruelty; 2. Drunkenness; 3. Bribery; 4. Oppression; 5. Unjust Judges; 6. The Sluggard; 7. The Murderer; 8. The Gamester; 9. Public Robbery; 10. The Unnatural Mother; 11. The Sin of Forbidding Marriage; 12. On the Duties of Parsons, and on the Institution and Object of Tithes. Price 3s. 6d. bound in boards.

A Thirteenth Sermon, entitled "GOOD FRIDAY; or, The Murder of Jesus Christ by the Jews." Price 6d.

Just published,

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

WITH

A KEY TO COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

By J. P. Cobbett. Price Two Shillings.

A NEW

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

In two parts. Part I. French and English.—Part II. English and French. By WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P. for Oldham.

Price 6s. a new edition of the
ENGLISH GARDENER,
 OR,
A TREATISE

On the Situation, Soil, Enclosing and Laying-Out of Kitchen Gardens; on the Making and Managing of Hot-beds and Green-Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of all sorts of Kitchen-Garden Plants, and of Fruit-Trees whether of the Garden or the Orchard.

AND ALSO,

On the Formation of Shrubberies and Flower-Gardens; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Shrubs and Flowers;

CONCLUDING WITH

A KALENDAR,

Giving instructions relative to the Sowings, Plantings, Prunings, and other labours, to be performed in the Gardens, in each Month of the Year.

By WILLIAM COBBETT.

JOURNAL
 OF
A TOUR IN ITALY,
 AND ALSO IN PART OF
FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND;

The route being

From Paris, through Lyons, to Marseilles, and, thence, to Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Mount Vesuvius;

AND

By Rome, Terni, Perugia, Arezzo, Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Venice, Verona, Milan, over the Alps by Mount St. Bernard, Geneva, and the Jura, back into France;

The space of time being,
 From October 1828, to September 1829.

CONTAINING

A description of the country, of the principal cities and their most striking curiosities; of the climate, soil, agriculture, horticulture, and products; of the prices of provisions and labour; and of the dresses and conditions of the people;

AND ALSO

An account of the laws and customs, civil and religious, and of the morals and demeanour of the inhabitants, in the several States.

By JAMES P. COBBETT.

Price 12s.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF ENGLAND AND WALES;
 CONTAINING

The names, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Counties, with their several Subdivisions, into Hundreds, Lathes, Rapes, Wapentakes, Wards, or Divisions; and an Account of the Distribution of the Counties into Circuits, Dioceses, and Parliamentary Divisions.

ALSO,

The names (under that of each County respectively), in Alphabetical Order, of all the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Tithings, with the Distance of each from London, or from the nearest Market Town, and with the Population, and other interesting particulars relating to each; besides which there are

MAPS;

First, one of the whole country, showing the local situation of the Counties relatively to each other; and, then, each County is also preceded by a Map, showing, in the same manner, the local situation of the Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

FOUR TABLES

Are added; first, a Statistical Table of all the Counties, and then three Tables, showing the new Divisions and Distributions enacted by the Reform-Law of 4th June, 1832.

Just published, price 4d.,

NATIONAL REGENERATION.

1. Letter from Mr. Fitton to Mr. Fielden.
2. Letter from Mr. Fielden to Mr. Fitton.
3. Letter from Mr. Holt to Mr. Fielden.

Which Letters contain a development of all the principles and all the views connected with this important change in the manufacturing affairs of the country.

Just Published,
 THE

LIFE OF GENERAL JACKSON,

President of America: with an interesting frontispiece; and an exact likeness of the President. Price 3s. bds.

Just published, price 4d.

MR. COBBETT'S SPEECH.

AND THE

OTHER SPEECHES ON HIS MOTION
FOR AN ABOLITION OF THE MALT-TAX.

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 14, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.